The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

V^OL. I. Nº 97. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted.
The BENEFIT of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, August 26th, the performances will commence with the celebrated drama of ROBERT MACAIRE—Robert Macaire, Mr. B. Norton; Jacques Strop, Mr. J. L. Toole, in which he will sing "An 'Orrible Tale" and "He, She, and the Postman."
To be followed by a New and Original Farce entitled FRENCH BEFORE BREAKFAST, or ici on Parle Francais. Mr. Spriggins, Mr. J. L. Toole; Anna Maria, Miss Cuthbert.
The Entertainments to be followed by the Renowned Sable Harmonists, who are engaged for Six Nights.
To be followed by the successful new Burlesque Extravaganza entitled THE BABES IN THE WOOD—Sir Rowland Macassar, Miss Cuthbert; Tommy, Mr. J. L. Toole; Smith, Mr. B. Norton; Lady Macassar, Mrs. Parker.
To conclude with the First Act of the celebrated Drama entitled OLIVER TWIST; or, the Adventures of a Workhouse Boy—Oliver Twist (the Workhouse Boy) Miss Annie Parker; Bill Sykes (a Housebreaker), Mr. B. Norton; Artful Dodger, Mr. J. L. Toole, in which character he will sing the original song "I'm a going to Australia."
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

THIS EVENING (FRIDAY) A MILITARY BAND WILL ATTEND.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—
LESSEES, MESSRS. H. WEBB and T. KIRBY.
TWO NIGHTS MORE,
When the Gardens positively close for the Season.
On Friday, by permission, the splendid Band of the 30th Regiment will attend and Perform a variety of Popular Music. Entertainments on the Grounds at 6 o'clock; in the Hall at half-past 7. Arthur May Nelson, Wit par excellence, Rock Melodist, Inventor and Performer on the Lignum Phonicon, improver of the ancient Dulcimerean Lyre.—The Sable Harmonists Programme, from which choice selections will be made as usual.—Signor Logrenia, the Royal Magician. Magic Wonders, the celebrated Handkerchief Trick. Distribution of Musical Instruments, Bon-Bons, &c. The entertainments will conclude with a Magnificent Picture of the Siege of Canton, Painted by Weir and numerous Assistants, and produced with due regard to Historical Facts. To conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist to the Lord Lieutenant. Admission 1s.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN—ONE WEEK.
☞ IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belongs subsist upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music with the Aztec Exhibition will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.
Admission to the Whole—Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Second Seats, 6d. See Bills.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING
will be held (God willing) in
MOUNTJOY-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE,
On This (FRIDAY) Evening, August 26,
At half-past Seven o'Clock.
REVIVAL INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN.
PRAYER FOR THE HOLY GHOST.

Quicken, Lord, Thy Church and me,
Send the promised Spirit down;
Holy One! Eternal Thee!
All Thy former mercies crown;
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
Send another Penticost!
As of old, so be it now,
Now the glorious scene repeat;
See Thy humbled people bow,
Waiting lowly at Thy feet,
Crying all, "with one accord,"
Send the promised Spirit, Lord!

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY—
CITY ELECTION.
A large number of objections having been served on the Conservative Electors, all persons who have received same are requested *carefully to preserve them*, and bring or send them to the Conservative Registration Committee, at their rooms, 28, College Green, on and after Monday next, that the requisite means may be taken to preserve their franchise.
By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
17th August, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.
Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class.................Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Sermon.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS
will be preached (D.V.) in the
SCOTS' CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
On Sabbath, 28th August, 1859,
BY THE
REV. JOHN HALL,
of Mary's-abbey,
When Special Collections will be made on behalf of the Funds of the Congregation.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Henry, Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey; Patrick Reid, Esq., Royal Bank; Charles Hopes, Esq., Merrion-avenue; Frederick C. Ferguson, Esq., De Vesci-terrace; Thomas Wilson, Esq., Tivoli-terrace; Gilbert Cockburn, Esq., Great Brunswick-street; or by the Senior Minister of the Congregation, the Rev. John Armstrong, addressed to 6, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown.
Divine Service at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock, Evening.
The Rev. H. P. Charlton, of Burt, Londonderry, will preach in the above Church, on SABBATH, the 4th Sept., 1859.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Bagley, Miss Stickleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory School, which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as consummately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatary Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l.*; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l.* and 1*l.* annually; Cannock and White, 3*l*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l*; Hon, Judge Hayes, 5*l*; Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l*, and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l*; John Galloway, Esq. 1*l*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l*; Dr. Barker, 1*l*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l.*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l.*; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l.*; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l*; Sir J. K, and Lady James, 1*l*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.,T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l.*; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l.*; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l.*; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l.*; Alderman Hudson, 1*l.* 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l.*; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l.*; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l.*; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l.* 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l.*; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l.*; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l.*; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l.*; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l.*; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l.*; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l.*; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l.*; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l.*; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l.*; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l.*; Hon. Judge Cramptotn, 5*l.*; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.
NEW ZEALAND.
The undersigned are now able to state that the above-named lady has been appointed MATRON of the Emigrant Ship, *Regina*, which is to sale on the 29th instant, for NEW ZEALAND. Her children will be taken with her at half the usual fare, while she herself obtains a free passage and rations, as matron.
The object of this second appeal, therefore, under the above heading is to solicit a few contributions from those whom the Lord has blessed with means to enable the family to avail themselves of the providential opening to purchase a necessary outfit, and, if at all practicable, to procure a PIANO FORTE, the possession of which in NEW ZEALAND would secure with God's blessing, a livelihood for the Lady and her family amongst the colonists, whose children she could instruct in music.
About 18*l.* have been contributed, and if about 40*l.* additional were subscribed, an interesting family would be provide for, and the Wife and Children enabled to rejoin the Parent from whom they have been so long and so widely separated.
It is seldom that an opportunity occurs of doing so much certain good by a small outlay, and it is with confidence that the undersigned present the case for the consideration of all Christian People.
N.B.—The vessel sails on THE 29TH AUGUST instant.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., 28, Upper Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, 57, Rutland-square, West

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE,	UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET,	UPPER LEESON-STREET,
LOWER LEESON-STREET.	UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET,	GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.

At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.
MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £40 to £400 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.
WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
AGENTS:
Dublin...{ DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk. / F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. / R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay. / WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office }

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{ 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; / 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and / 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Medical.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on recipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled to guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

8vo, *Sewed, Price One Shilling.*
OBSERVATIONS on the Position occupied by the Corporation of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, with reference to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.
By RAWDON MACNAMARA,
Licentiate, Fellow, and Member of Council, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Examiner on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, Queen's University in Ireland; Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Ledwich School of Medicine and Surgery, Peter-street, Dublin, &c., &c.
Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill, 50, Upper Sackville-street.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.
Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence, Superbly Illustrated, the
DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*
"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*
"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*
"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*
"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*
To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from £3 10 0
Single Tooth from 0 3 6
Operations equally moderate.

WILLIAM ANDREWS
BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.
Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmoreland-street.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

JOHN SMITHSON,
51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET,
Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

Miscellaneous.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD of ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRIGH, 12, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

YACHT FOR SALE.—For Sale, the Cutter Yacht "Wave," 20 tons O.M.; copper bottomed and fastened; at present lying in Kingstown harbour. She was newly fitted out this season, has a new suit of sails by Lapthorn, and is fully found in every way.
Apply to Mr. BOND, the Owner, Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown.

NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, and charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.
GREGG AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Filters applicable for every purpose, from 8s. upwards.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.
He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PALLIASSES, MATTRESSES, &c.,
In large variety, and exceedingly cheap, at
THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY HALL,
24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.
FAMILIES FURNISHING will find this a most desirable Establishment to deal in, having an endless assortment of Articles of engaged quality; and the system of buying and selling exclusively FOR CASH insures to purchasers Goods on the most advantageous terms, which an inspection will fully prove.
☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second Price.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS offer to the Trade, of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—
Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work;
Cocks for Water, Beer, Gas and Steam;
Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers;
Window Bars and Shop Fittings;
Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style;
Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings;
Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tin Work.
Agents for the sale of
Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tubes and Fittings;
Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing;
Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes;
Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars,
Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and
Perforated Sheets for Window Blinds in variety.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

MODERATEUR LAMPS.
We have received the Newest Designs in the above articles, of which we have at present a large and beautiful selection.
IN ELECTRO-PLATE
Our Stock is fully assorted with the various articles made in this beautiful material, comprising
Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, &c.
We have also a large and well selected stock of the following articles, of which the prices are exceedingly moderate, viz:—
Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders;
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, and Fire Irons;
London Bronzed Tea Urns;
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Dish Covers;
Britannia Metal Teapots, Cooking Utensils, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON & CO.,
Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, Brass Founders, Gas Engineers, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturers.
Agents for Milner & Son's Firepoof Safes and Boxes.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozn. Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles..........	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto........	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers........	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening........	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service..........	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL.
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.
Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

JOHN SHERIDAN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED DYEING and SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 27, PIMLICO, EARL of MEATH'S Liberty, Dublin.
Where every description of HOUSE DRAPERY, &c., is done in the most satisfactory manner.
All letters by post punctually attended to.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted fact that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin, are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, & CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distingue* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

JOHN HENDERSON,
TIMBER AND SLATE MERCHANT,
AND SAW MILLS,
DONNYBROOK,
AND 149 and 150 TOWNSEND-STREET,
Importer of Fire-clay, Bricks, Blocks, Ridge Tiles, &c., improved patent Malt Kiln, Oven and Flooring Tiles, English Red Stock and Bath Bricks.
Articles of Fire-clay, to any pattern, for Gas works or other purposes, made to order.
AGENT TO FERGUSON, MILLER & CO, GLASGOW
And for DOULTER'S Sewerage Pipes.

Dress.

LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for the Autumn Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
£2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Bordered Scotch Tweed Trowsers, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTH.
A Suit of Clothes, beautifully Cut and Made, with all trimings, for One Pound. Wool Tweed Trowsers Ten Shillings per Pair.
COX, TAILOR, 45, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.
An Indoor Apprentice wanted.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
At a Large REDUCTION IN PRICE,
At HARRICK'S HOSIERY, GLOVE, SHIRT, AND OUTFITTING HOUSE,
25, WESTMORLAND-STREET.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
Six for 21s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, *WESTMORELAND-STREET,*
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have imported our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.
In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.
Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.
This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit
Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

B. HYAM'S

SUMMER DRESS COAT,..........	21s 0d
SUMMER FROCK COAT,..........	25s 0d
SUMMER COAT AND VEST,......	21s 0d
SUMMER SLEEVE OVERCOAT.....	17s 6d
SUMMER SLEEVE CAPE..........	20s 0d
SUMMER INVERNESS CAPE......	26s 0d
SUMMER WALKING COAT........	20s 0d
SUMMER TWEED SUITS..........	31s 6d
SUMMER ANGOLA SUITS........	40s 0d
SUMMER MIXTURE SUITS........	50s 0d
SUMMER TWEED TROUSERS.....	14s 0d
SUMMER ANGOLA TROUSERS....	16s 0d
SUMMER CHECK TROUSERS......	17s 6d
SUMMER MIXTURE TROUSERS...	20s 0d
SUMMER TWEED VESTS..........	6s 0d
SUMMER ANGOLA VESTS........	7s 6d

UPWARDS.

SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG.
All who would dress their children fashionably, becomingly, and cheaply, will do well to make their purchases from B. HYAM'S Extensive and varied Stock, which comprises every description of Juvenile Attire, the celebrated Belt Dress Suits, at 9s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; also the new Grecian Suits, at 13s. 6d. and 20s., so much in demand last season, are now ready for selection in new styles and materials.
FOR THE SUMMER.
B. HYAM'S Order Department is supplied with Materials of every possible description for CAPES, COATS, TROUSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c, Suits complete for Half-dress, Undress, and Professional Purposes from 45s to 100s; Pages' Suits from 30s; Footmens' Suits from 65s; Coachmens' Suits from 70s; and Stable Suits from 32s
With Ready-made Liveries always in Stock of every description.
B. HYAM has now in Stock Superior Black Cloths and Clerical Mixtures, Double and Single-Milled Doeskins. Plain Black Barathea and Corded Silks, Black Cashmeres, &c. admirably adapted for Clerical wear.
With an immense assortment of Summer Clerical Clothing, Ready-made for immediate requirement.

FOR THE PRESENT HOT WEATHER.
GENTLEMEN'S
ALPACA SLEEVE CAPES, LOUNGE, SEA-SIDE and OFFICE COATS, &c., in the leading Styles of the Season, from 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.,
with an immense assortment in
ALPACA and LIGHT CLOTHING,
FOR YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
B. HYAM,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
GEORGE MACDONA
Is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
CLASS No. 1.
Superfine Saxony Clerical Dress Frock ... 84s 0d
Do Do Vest ... 17s 6d
Do Do Trousers... 35s 0d
ROBE MAKER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To *HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT*, the Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Farnham, Earl of Granard, Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET,
MILITARY TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co.'s, Dawson-street).
In consequence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, being pleased to permit the SHELL JACKET to be worn at Regimental Messes on all ordinary occasions, by Officers when not on duty, R. H. CURZON engages to make the same of the very best material for £1 18s. cash on delivery. His Regimental Trowsers with Scarlet Stripes, from 1*l.* 8s.
His Lounge Suits, not to be equalled in Dublin, at £2 10s. His Frock or Dress Coat from £3. His Morning ditto, £2 15s. His Trousers at 18s. These are garments all *guaranteed* of the *best quality*. n 52

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment ... as feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
16, DUKE-STREET.

Wanted.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED.—Wanted, in a Conservative Morning Paper, a Sub-Editor, who will be required to devote his entire time to it.
One who has held some similar office preferred, although not essentially necessary. The highest testimonials required.
Apply to the Editor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a respectable Lad, as an Outdoor Apprentice to the House Painting, &c., trade, not under 14 years (a Protestant). £10 fee will be required, as he would be under wages from the first year. Direct "Painter," Office of this Paper.

PAWNBROKING.—Wanted, a person to do the business of an Office in the Country. Send copies of testimonials to R. M., Office of this paper.

JAMES BROWN,
3, COLLEGE STREET.
SUMMER SUITS

Cape Coat	...	...	...	£2 2 0
Tweed Morning Suit	...	...	...	2 10 0
Evening Dress Suit	...	...	...	4 4 0

The above Outfit will illustrate the advantage of the Cash system

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN
ROGER BAKER, AND CO.,
OF 71, GRAFTON-STREET,
Are at present selling their
REAL IRISH TWEED TROWSERS
Cut by their celebrated French Cutter, STEPHEN PERODY, guaranteed to fit without alteration, and can be worn without braces, at Fourteen Shillings and Sixpence a pair. Please, observe the address,
ROGERS BAKER AND CO.,
Military Clothiers to the Garrison,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

LOUNGE, PARK, OR SEASIDE COATS in great variety, Ready Made or Made to Order,
AT ONE GUINEA EACH,
Cut and Made by the Celebrated Coat-makers,
ROGERS BAKER AND CO.,
Military Clothiers to the Garrison,
71, GRAFTON-STRBET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit,

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d.,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
34, GRAFTON-ST.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Summer Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents, viz:—that we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best Goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trowsers.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the Shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

SHOOTING OR RIDING TROUSERS.
PATENT ELASTIC STAMFORD RIB,
For Shooting or Riding Trousers, pronounced to be the greatest novelty of the season.
Being in the highest degree Elastic, it cannot possibly be burst by any reasonable amount of pressure.
GEORGE MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

Under the Patronage of the Dignitaries of the Church the Fellows of Trinity College, and the Members of the Bar.
RICHARD GALLAGHER,
(Successor to Peter Macintyre,)
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER
No. 22, ST. ANDREW STREET.
In returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed on him, begs most respectfully to inform the Members of the Church that he has at present a splendid Assortment of Clergymen's Gowns, etc., which for richness of material and *economy in price* will defy competition.
Bishops' and Judges' Robes, Clergymen's Canonicals, Queen's Councellors', Barristers', and Solicitors' Gowns; Alderman's and Town Councillors' Robes, with every article in the above line made in strict accordance with those worn at her Majesty's Court of St. James's.
R. G. by attention and punctuality in the execution of all orders, hopes to merit a continuance of the favours so long conferred on this House.
He will always maintain a large stock of materials for Dress, Walking, and Overcoats, Capes, Mantles, Trousering and Vestings.
RICHARD GALLAGHER,
Tailor and Robe Maker,
22 St. Andrew Street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Mid-day Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever, At Mr. JOHN EGAR'S,
75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard.
CONSULTATION FREE.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Thursday, 25th August.

An improvement of an eighth per cent. has taken place today in the value of English Funds, which has been well maintained up to the close; Consols in this market improved for cash 5s., and account business was done at 95s.; New Threes improved a similar sum for cash and very steady for account, in good demand for cash at quoted prices; Bank Stock advanced an eighth; City Debentures steady; nothing done in Railway Debentures; National Banks steady; Royals advanced an eighth; Hibernians not done; nothing done in Steam Shares; Commercial Building Shares advanced 10s.; Consumers Gas improved a shade; Carysfort Mines done largely at 12s. 6d.; buyers of general Mines; sellers of Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers; Cork and Bandon and Ballymenas for sale; Cork and Passage receded an eighth; Belfast Junctions steady, rather sellers at 43⅞; Drogheda Thirds done at rate of 73, the old shares offered a shade lower; Wicklows advanced a shade; Dundalks for sale; Cashel Stock sellers at 105; South-Easterns receded a shade; Killarneys steady; Midlands not done; Dundalk Preference buyers; Cashel Preference firm. The Drogheda Company held their meeting to-day, which passed off well. The Midland Company intend paying a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. free of income tax, for past half-year. The trafic returns for past week, compared with last, exhibits the following changes—Ballymena has fallen £200; County Down £200; the Belfast Junction slightly higher; the Drogheda £100 more; the Kingstown £100; the Wicklow £200; the Dundalk £300; the Cashel £430; the Midland £400; the Ulster £100; all increased; the South Eastern and Killarney Junctions have fallen off slightly.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay), (S). Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., August 26.
America (Boston and Newfoundland) (Ll.)	Six p.m., August 26.
America (New York), (S.) ...	One p.m. August 30.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., August 30.
France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 26TH.
Morning Tide, 9.19. Evening, 9.48.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

THE Town Council of Ballina met a few days since, and passed a series of resolutions in favour of the Galway Atlantic packets, calling upon the County Members to oppose to the utmost any attempt on the part of the Government to break the Galway contract. We trust that this spirited and practical conduct will be imitated by all the great towns in Ireland. The question is not now between Galway, Foynes, Valentia, Cork, or Waterford, but between Ireland and Liverpool. If the pledge given to Galway, where a packet service is already in full operation, be violated, there is not the slightest probability that any Irish Port will receive a fraction. It is the part of other Irish Ports not to manifest any jealousy towards the "City of The Tribes," but to aid in securing for her the grant. Hereafter, when the prosperity of the Galway line is fully tested, they, too, may organise lines of their own, and look for equal facilities, but for an Irish Port now to join with a Whig Ministry in opposing the interests of another Port is the most suicidal policy.

The advantages to be derived from a Transatlantic Packet Station at Galway are not to be estimated by the mere profit of the postal service alone. Though it is of some consequence that a merchant in London or Liverpool should receive his letters two days earlier from America than by the Channel route, we look upon that as the very least of the advantages to be obtained. Large masses of our countrymen annually proceed to the new world in search of independence. They gather together the savings of many years to purchase a piece of reclaimed or forest land and become masters of a "bit of soil." The great majority of these men have first to travel to Dublin, and from thence to Liverpool. Here a thousand dangers and temptations await them. They are set upon by an army of touters, crimps, and lodging-house keepers, who bring them, wearied with sea sickness, into the worst purlieus of the town, ply them with drinks, and if they do not take the whole, seriously diminish their little capital. The records of the Liverpool Police Courts disclose a fearful amount of robbery and turpitude committed upon the Irish peasants. The Galway station would at once put an end to this nefarious system. The emigrant has only to step from the railroad on board the vessel, with means undiminished and health unimpaired, to face the voyage across the Atlantic. Nor is it unimportant that these vessels should first touch at a British port, and enable the emigrant to pass up at once by railroad to the rich districts of British America. The Passenger Trade alone, then, will beneficially absorb the great majority of those who proceed from Ireland to America. Nor is it to be doubted that a great portion of emigrants from England will eventually proceed by the Irish route. The dangers of the Channel are tolerably well known. The most fearful and disastrous wrecks are those which take place annually in the passage from Liverpool round the coast of Ireland. The single wreck of the unfortunate Pomona threw into the sea double the cost of a year's subsidy to Galway, besides the loss of life. Higher classes of passengers would gladly exchange this dangerous route for the easier and safer trip to Dublin or Belfast, which places them at once upon a railroad through Ireland to Galway, opposite to which lies the Continent they are in search of.

But a direct and rapid passage to and from America cannot be without great effect upon the future of Ireland. We are not as yet a manufacturing people; but as to the trades we do possess a vast increase has already taken place in our exportation to America. The linens of Belfast, the laces of Limerick, the whiskey and porter of Dublin and Drogheda, have not to be shipped, unshipped, and transhipped, adding materially to their cost and entailing deterioration of their quality. And though we have not those great factories which yield wealth and employment in England, we have water power such as no country ever possessed flowing idly to the sea. It is not too extravagant to hope that by-and-bye the ships conveying raw cotton from America for Liverpool and Manchester will leave some bales behind at Galway, and that some spirited individual will restore to Ireland the manufacture of cotton goods in which she formerly excelled. Along every line of road stretching to Galway industry of some kind or other will be awakened, a mass of passengers cannot pass through a country without having some effect upon the people. As steel sharpens steel, so one form of industry encourages another, and each branch of trade becomes one link in the great chain of social improvement. Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the great cities of England, have largely profited by a monopoly of trade to America. The mere attempt to organise a traffic of our own is looked upon as a usurpation and an outrage upon vested rights. Every bad passion whose end is gain, is aroused; every insidious means of frustration is put in motion. The monopolists cannot deny that nature has, unfortunately for them, placed Galway with her face to the Atlantic; they cannot deny that time would be saved and dangers avoided by the Irish route. They take other and different grounds, and, becoming pupils of an unfeeling political economy, they instruct their Representatives in Parliament to insist that any aid given by the State to commercial speculation is an error in policy. It is only in the case of Galway, however, that this error becomes a forbidden thing. Our English friends are very glad to obtain from the State, assistance for a Red Sea Telegraph, or a guarantee for the dividends of the Atlantic Cable. The Cunard Company itself depended for its establishment upon the subsidy granted by the State. Such projects as these are far above the power of any capitalist or company's however wealthy, at the first; by-and-bye when they have grown strong and vigorous, such enterprises may well proceed without asking assistance from the State. But it is unkind, ungenerous, and impolitic, in those who have had a monopoly of State assistance for every adventure under the sun, now in their prosperity to turn round upon us and deny us that paltry aid we have a right to ask for Galway.

The late Ministry, by acts, not words, encouraged the industrial resources of Ireland, and wisely stimulated her exertions. The Irish people felt this, and for the first time returned a Conservative majority to Parliament. The Galway subsidy has hence been called a bribe and a lamentable instance of Ministerial corruption. *Post hoc ergo propter hoc*, exclaimed these immaculate borough-mongers, whose professions were so loud, but whose practice was so criminal. They could not believe that any boon could be given by a statesman which was not in its very nature a bribe. Up to all the usual artifices of their party, they looked with innate suspicion upon every act of generosity, and believed, or said they believed, that Irish gratitude was a portion of a compact. It may suit the policy of those gentlemen to injure their opponents by inflicting a grievous wrong on Ireland. It may be a portion of the bargain by which they obtained office, that Galway should be consigned to a few Claddagh fishermen and her magnificent harbour lie without a sail. They may have agreed to sacrifice Galway to Liverpool or Southampton; but we would advise them not to venture too far. It is unwise, nay dangerous, in the present complexion of European affairs, to exasperate a nation under the miserable pretence of saving the public purse, or to alienate loyalty by a gross violation of a national pledge, by way of acting in accordance with the sterile dogmas of ungenerous economics.

THE *ADVERTISER'S* LAST.

Cherbourg took exactly a century to complete it.—Toulon and Brest are not completed yet. The canard concoctor of the *Morning Advertiser* solemnly warns us that a great harbour, adapted to hold 50 immense transports, is to be constructed between Calais and Boulogne by the beginning of next year. But this is not all; these 50 transports, each fitted to contain 2,000 men, are to be all ready, and waiting for the completion of the harbour. We are, then, simply asked to believe that France can erect an immense harbour and build fifty gigantic ships in six months' time. *Credat Judæus.*

The *Times* upon the armaments at Toulon:—

France possesses two natural centres of maritime energy—Toulon and Cherbourg; from the one the Atlantic can be contemplated, from the other the Mediterranean. It is in this point of view that Toulon acquires its importance, and those who remember the busy Ministry of M. Thiers will not be surprised to learn that the first development of this celebrated arsenal took place under his auspices. The French proceeded in their operations so exactly as we have done that no reflection of objects could possibly be more perfect. They took one department of shipbuilding first, and expanded it so largely as to render all the others insufficient, so that the new scale had to be applied on every side till by-and-by Toulon could no longer contain itself. The beginning was made with the smiths' shops, and four furnaces and 96 forge fires soon promised power enough for anything. In their growth, however, they stifled and swallowed up the timber stores, building slips, and block factory, so that all these departments had to be carried to a suburb before they also could find room to grow in their turn. Presently the suburb itself was found insufficient, and an entirely new district was then added to the yards. Here, at length, there was room for the graving docks, and no Roman amphitheatre was ever more grandly modelled than these magnificent works. In all this we see our own doings over again, except that we have probably no fabric so extensive or so beautiful as the great dock of Castigneau. But the course of proceeding was exactly the same. Ships were designed to carry far heavier armaments than in times of old; as a natural consequence they required heavier engines and more ample dimensions generally; the new engines required new forges; the new hulls required new docks; and the result was that everything pertaining to naval architecture became twice as vast and twice as costly as before.

There is another light, however, in which this picture may be viewed. French and English are here in the same trade. We are rival manufacturers, and while, therefore, we are naturally anxious, in the fair way of business, not to be left behind, we may also glean a lesson possibly in the way of economy or prudence. Truth to say, if France looks at England, and England looks at France, there appears more to be learnt in the shape of warning than in that of example. When our correspondent quits the machinery of the Toulon Dockyards, and turns to the most recent products of the establishment, he can scarcely find a specimen of which the success is not at least doubtful. First of all come the iron-cased frigates, a pair of which are now rapidly approaching completion. Nothing can exceed the solidity, apparently impregnable, of these redoubtable ships, but when we look at their construction, and observe the enormous weight of iron, all accumulated above the water line, it is impossible to avoid thinking that their topheaviness must be fatal to their efficiency. In the case of floating batteries the result is still less equivocal. These vessels are so constructed as to combine the smallest risks of damage with the greatest power of offence. When one of them has steamed into action she sinks her funnel and lowers her mast, while her screw lies out of shot reach, and her gunners are protected by shields of iron. Even the commanding officer, who alone stands on the upper deck, can place a species of bulwark between himself and the guns of the enemy, so that the problem of fighting with impunity might seem at length to be solved. But it is not so. The crews of these floating batteries, like many a cavalier in the olden time, would be in danger of suffocation from their own armour. The heat and the smoke of a protracted cannonade might stifle them at their posts, and the open air, with all its perils, would be safer than the reeking dungeon below. Last of all comes the gunboat—that latest and, as it is sometimes thought, most successful type of a man of war—presenting in itself no mark to an enemy's shot, and yet launching bullets of tremendous magnitude from its single cannon. Alas for the speculations of mortals! The gun is admirable, the shot most destructive; but besides that the scant capacity of the vessel tells strongly against its convenience, it is found that the thing has been overdone. So small is the boat and so large the weapon, that the one cannot carry the other; and when the Coud..., an excellent specimen of the class returned from the Adriatic, she was fain to unship her gun and remove the iron plates from her bows—a combatant without either sword or shield.

Here, then, is a mirror for our machinists. All these vessels we, like the French, have either built or are building. We have our floating batteries and our gunboats, and are anxiously looking out for our iron-cased frigates. Shall we fare any better? And, if we do not, what is the reflection suggested by all this outlay of money and consumption of skill? Mr. Cobden could hardly find a text more suitable to his doctrine than our long returns of labour wasted and experiments lost. Of the two, the French have the advantage. They have produced more than we have for their money, but what might not be done in works of peace if all these funds had been disbursed in that direction? Dockyards and Barracks, after all, are but outlays on insurance, to make the best of them, and no man boasts of the expense which his "doubly hazardous" situation compels him to incur. Both countries wish naturally to be safe; both countries as naturally wish to be powerful, but the race of emulation is costly, and the lost labour occasionly deplorable to to witness. For ourselves, it is doubtful enough whether, after all our commissions, we have got to the end of our novitiate. The only things that seem to grow for certain are the estimates. We know that we spend more and more, but whether we get nearer to the object in view is far from being as clear. In a few weeks Mr. Gladstone's collectors will call for their £4,000,000 extraordinary, all in a lump; after which, according to that eminent authority, things will either grow worse or better. We sincerely trust that the latter alternative—already become probable—may be completely and speedily realised.

The *Daily News* upon the Builders' Strike:

The managers of Trades Unions are secret in their counsels; and they hold a power of ruin and excommunication in their hands which it requires as much courage for individual workmen to withstand as was required four centuries ago by any sovereign or nation who defied the Pope. This is the simple truth as regards the manufacturing branches of labour in this country; and it is right that the true nature of the case should be known, in order that the well-intentioned on all hands may be prepared to do their duty.

We do not agree with persons who, desiring to be impartial, say that both parties in this great quarrel honestly believe themselves to be in the right. The working-men are not what we take them for if they believe it right to demand ten hours' wages for nine hours' work for such a reason as that some workmen have a long way to go to and return from their day's work. Every sensible man would say that it is the workman's affair taking an engagement under that liability; and that if he wants compensation in the particular instance, he should ask for it under its own name, and not on the false ground of the short-time movement. This is one instance which may stand for others. The old falsehoods which were told weeks ago are repeated still, and others are added, in the face of open detection; so that no explanation is conceivable, but that the leaders rely on something else for success than the goodness of their cause, and the respectability of their advocacy of it. They rely on the power of the Trades Union managers over the funds and the fears of the members. Happy are the British workmen who are at this moment unconnected with a Trade Union, or engaged only in those objects which are really good and desirable—as mutual insurance against sickness and other misfortune. And happy are those who refuse to be coerced in the disposal of their labour, and to depends on the dictation of others whether to accept or reject employment which they think advantageous. If the men who remain free in regard to their rights of labour, while duty insured against want in the savings' banks, or in safe Benefit or Friendly or Trade Societies, would now unite in defence of their rights, the existing quarrel would be presently settled in the best possible way. It would not be combination against any party or individual, but for the benefit of everybody.

The case is this. The contest between the employers and the turn-outs in the building trades in London is not one which can be permanently settled by any compromise of the moment. Some truce might be patched up for the sake of getting certain jobs finished before the weather changes, but the quarrel would remain to be settled at last. The employers cannot surrender their right to hire labourers exempt from interference of third parties, because the exercise of that right is essential to carrying on their business. If they give up this right, they must retire from business or be ruined, and compromise for a permanency is therefore impossible. Dublin has been impoverished by such compromise; Sheffield is declining, and its trade passing over to America; but London must go on building. How is it to be, then? There must be new buildings, public and private, in London, from year to year. That much is clear. It is also clear that the capital of the master builders will not be miraculously increased to meet the waste of paying men for an idle hour per day. If the men will not surrender that absurd demand, other men will fill their places. No agitation in the country districts can prevent this for any length of time. Every effort was made when the London tailors struck to prevent country tailors from coming up, and many were prevented; but plenty of Germans were willing to come, and they have divided the wages fund ever since with our old tailors. There are tens of thousands of good builders in Continental cities, who would think 30s. a week for ten hours' labour per day actual wealth. The question is whether those bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and plasterers, who are satisfied with their late earnings, will have the spirit to go on with their work and wages, or whether they will tamely see the labour-market invaded by provincial men or foreigners, and submit to taxation and poverty by the irresponsible government of their fellow-workmen. It is a grave question, not only for themselves but for us all. If they decide for freedom, let them unite their forces in resistance to the tyranny of men who are employing bad faith as a means to bad ends. Let them learn what the law really is. Few persons are aware of the real state of the law; but, on examination, it will be found favourable—even too favourable—to those who would check the unconstitutional despotism which causes unprincipled and indefensible strikes like this. Without putting the law in force, only taking their stand upon it, let the high-spirited, independent British workmen assert and maintain their own rights of labour, and they will be sustained by all who see how absurd it is to attempt to set aside the great natural laws of human society for selfish purposes, and under false pretences.

The *Sun* on the Continuation of the Builder Strike:—

"Men on strike" have seldom met with fairer treatment from the press, and from the public generally, than the building trades on the present occasion. There has been every disposition to give them their due, to maintain their rights, and not only their rights but their fair moral claims. It cannot be said that the middle and upper classes have been at all too ready to take part with the masters against their men. It is obviously for the interest of all of us, pecuniarily, that the men should work as cheaply as they can. Ultimately we must all get better houses for our money in proportion to the smallness of the cost of them to the builder. Yet all have discussed the subject without a thought of anything but of what is fair between master and man.

We have already shown that we could not commend the plan adopted by the workmen—that of forming themselves into large corporations to give orders to all the workmen in the employ of any master, which orders must be obeyed at all costs and inconveniences to master or to man. This, as the declaration put forth by the masters shows, is the pit of the dispute. We observe that Mr. Edwin James has condemned the declaration as "most arbitrary and unjust." But even if the masters' terms will bear this character, what led to their being proposed? Just the arbitrary and unjust terms exacted by an authority which certainly has no equitable claim to direct the proceedings of persons employed by another. It is a truth stamped with very high authority, indeed, that "no man can serve two masters," and all experience proves it a truth. The builders have, indeed, absurdly pretended that their unions are but clubs for their support and relief in times of sickness and affliction. Were that *really* the case, the dispute about a declaration would soon be at an end. Every master is anxious to encourage such clubs and savings' banks, and everything that makes his men thrifty—such men are always his most trustworthy hands. Let, then, every rule in the Trades' Unions be abrogated but such as relate to mutual succour and relief, and the declaration would be waste paper. It is proposed merely as the necessary counterpart of the declaration explicitly or virtually made by the workmen in joining the union which would control the masters. These declarations, which practically limit the work the more skilful and industrious can do, and those which require all the men to turn out of a yard if a man be introduced not belonging to a union, appear to us to be "most arbitrary and unjust" indeed; and surely masters are justified in resisting to the last such tyranny and slavery?

It seems to us that it is here the concession must begin. The workmen took the first false step in converting their benevolent unions into engines for oppressing not only their masters, but all workmen who would not join them. We put it to any Englishman free from partisanship in the matter, whether it is doing as we would be done by, when every workman engages to quit a master's employ because some other workman is engaged by the master who does not belong to one of these unions. As well might all persons who have insured their lives refuse to deal with any who had not. Let the workmen abolish all their unrighteous organisations, designed only to coerce men as well as masters. Let them be rendered benevolent societies merely, and all difficulty would, we are persuaded, be removed. Pledges are always unpleasant, but circumstances may render them necessary; and till he workmen abandon the pledges they require from their fellows, we are not prepared to adopt Mr. James' view of the pledge required by the masters.

Already the masters must have sacrificed a large amount in unemployed stock and capital during the fortnight just elapsed. What their loss is, however, no one can easily estimate. The loss to the men is more apparent. No fewer than 9,618 of them received their dividend last Monday. Suppose 10,000 only to have lost the receipt of 30s. a week for the past fortnight, this alone shows a loss of £30,000 entirely thrown away—just as much lost as if so many sovereigns had been flung into the Bay of Biscay. It is a dead loss to the men. They have lost the exercise of their industry and its profits for the fortnight, and that fortnight they can in no way recover—indeed, in their trade less than in many others.

Meantime, the men should know that the public cannot possibly feel anything like pity for men who have thrown away wages amounting to £80 a year and more, the salary of hosts of clerks and curates—because they want to take one-tenth from their labour; or, what is the same thing, to add one-tenth to their wages.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The celebrated and popular low comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole, takes his benefit this evening, at the above theatre, when it is to be hoped his numerous friends and patrons will assemble in strong force to testify their appreciation of his abilities. The bill of fare provided for the occasion is excellent. The performances will commence with the first act from the admired drama, by Selby, entitled "Robert Macaire," in which the star of the evening and Mr. Bruce Norton will both appear. The admirable farce of "French before Breakfast," which has had a long and most successful "run," is the next piece, in which Mr. Toole will impersonate his great character of *Mr. Spriggins*. "The Babes in the Wood," and "Oliver Twist," conclude the attractive programme of the evenings entertainment.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

OSBORNE, AUGUST 24.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived at Osborne yesterday morning, from Aldershott Camp.

The Duke of Nemours arrived to-day on a visit to her Majesty.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday from the governor of Canada.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.

The Queen having determined this year to perform that portion of her journey to the Highlands between London and Edinburgh during the night, the directors of the Great Northern Railway were last week instructed to make the necessary arrangements for her Majesty's convenience. The train will consist of three royal saloons, with the usual number of first-class carriages and luggage breaks. The saloons will be fitted up in the French style, with mattresses and sofas, for the convenience of their occupants.

The royal party will include the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince Arthur, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa. The suite in attendance upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness will consist of Lady Cahrchill, General the Hon. Charles Grey, Sir C. Phipps, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, and Major Elphinstone. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey will be the Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

There are several foolish rumours in circulation as to the causes which have induced her Majesty to make the journey from London to Edinburgh by night; but we believe the simple truth is, her Majesty has so determined in order to avoid the excessive fatigue consequent upon a twelve hours' railway ride under the scorching rays of an August sun. It is needless to add that every precaution has been taken by the directors of the various railways between London and the Scottish capital to prevent the possibility of annoyance to the Royal party, aud on no account whatever will persons not officially employed be admitted on any of the station platorms.

Lord Clarendon has arrived at Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street.

John Vance, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Vance, have left London for a Continental tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler Stoney have left their residence, Portland, county Tipperary, for Harrowgate, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. E. H. Cardwell, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived at the Hibernian Hotel from England.

Sir John Laurenee, Bart., Governor of the Punjab, Lady Lawrence, and family, are staying at Quin's Hotel, Bray.

F. Green, Esq., has arrived at his residence, Greenmount, County Limerick.

Departures from the Hibernian Hotel:—Lady Garden and suite for Wicklow; Lady Whitehead and the Misses Whitehead for Limerick; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blennerhassette family, and suit, for Salthill; Captain and Mrs. Lamb, and family, from India, to Kildare; Mr. and Mrs. Williams for London; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Misses Taylor for England; Mr. and Mrs. Humphrys for Limerick; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bourk for Ballina; Mr. and Mrs. Perrin for England; Mr and Mrs. Goodbody for Tullamore; Mrs. Ryan for Clonmel; Mrs. Master, and Miss M'Quay, Captain Manners for the Curragh. J. Armstrong, Esq., &c. Arrivals—Lady de Burgh and Miss de Burgh, Wm. Wise from London; Archdeacon and Mrs. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, from England; Rev. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Braithwaite, from Seaford Parsonage, Liverpool; Richard Irwan, Esq., from Tulsk, Eckersley, England; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Messrs. Evans, Lynch, Nolan, &c.

The Army.

Orders were on Tuesday issued from the Horse Guards to the officers commanding the cavalry and infantry depot battalions at Maidstone, Canterbury, Chatham, Colchester, Winchester, Walmer, Fermoy, Buttevant, Cork, Stirling, and Aberdeen, directing reinforcements from the Indian depots under their command to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for the purpose of reinforcing the British regiments serving in those presidencies.

Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and commanding the South-Western district, issued invitations to a grand ball at the King's Assembly-rooms, Southsea, on Tuesday evening. Upwards of 500 persons were present, comprising the majority of the military and naval officers, with the *elite* of the town and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Lindsay, for three years Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General at Colchester Camp, has left for another appointment on the coast of Africa. Mr. Lindsay has been succeeded at Colchester by Mr. Napier.

WOOL SALES.—The biddings for all kinds of wool have been active to-day; and prices generally have been well supported. The foreign buyers continue to operate freely.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET.—Large supply of wheat, chiefly of this year's crop, and mostly in good condition. New was fully 1s. per quarter lower, but nearly maintained its value. Barley fair demand; fine oats inquired for, secondary difficult to sell. Beans and peas 1s. per quarter cheaper.

The Navy.

On Wednesday morning the Duke of Somerset, First Lord the Admiralty, and the other members of the Board, with Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence E. Paget, C.B., First Secretary, and Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy, resumed their inspection of Chatham Dockyard. Their Lordships inspected the fine screw corvette Charybdis, 21, recently launched at Chatham, which is now undergoing the necessary fitment in order that she may be attached to the steam reserve fleet in the Medway. Their Lordships were conducted through the machinery department by Mr. Baker, chief engineer, and spent some time in this portion of the inspection. After transacting business at the superintendent's office, their Lordships resumed their tour of the dockyard, inspecting No. 1 dock, in which the Tartar is now being broken up. This dock it is intended to have entirely rebuilt and considerably enlarged, so as to receive the largest line-of-battle ships in the navy. The cost of this undertaking will be included in the next estimates. As their Lordships were unable to inspect the division of Royal Marines on Tuesday, it was arranged that the inspection should take place on Wednesday. The whole available force accordingly assembled in the barrack-square at one o'clock in the afternoon in heavy marching order, under the command of Col. E. Rea, the commandant. The Chatham division is now very strong, and in consequence of the activity with which recruiting has proceeded, and the high bounty given, the battalion is only three men short of its required complement, the number of all ranks on the parade-ground yesterday being 850 men, above 400 of whom were recruits.

The paddlewheel steam-frigate Sidon, 22, Capt. Richard B. Crawford, from Portsmouth, arrived yesterday (Wednesday) morning at Plymouth, whence she will convoy two gunboats to Vancouver's Island.

The screw steam corvette Cossack, 20, Captain Moorman, left Plymouth on Tuesday afternoon, for North America and the West Indies.

The Mersey's next attempt at her trial of speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay is arranged for Monday next.

It is rumoured that Rear-Admirals Dacres and Ellicott will receive appointments as Captains of the Fleet of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons respectively.

The Militia.

KING'S CO.—To be Capt.—Lieut. Thomas Acres Priece vice John A. Drought, deceased.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

There was an unusually large attendance of the Council of this Society held at their rooms, Sackville-street, yesterday, at which were present—The Earls of Erne and Clancarty, Lords Clarina and Cloncurry, the Hon. George Gough, Sir George Hodson, Bart., Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., John LaTouche, Hans Woods, Denis Kirwan, Charles V. Colthurst, Esqrs., and several others.

After the transaction of the usual business, the ceremony of presenting Captain Croker, of Ballinagard, the late secretary of the society, with an address and a massive piece of plate, took place.

Lord Cloncurry, the chairman, after a highly-complimentary speech, read the following address:—

"42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,
25th August, 1859.

"SIR,—We, the Council and Members of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, cannot allow you to retire from the secretaryship without tendering to you our best and hearty thanks for the readiness with which you accepted, and for the able and zealous manner in which you performed, the duties connected with that office.

"We are fully aware of the unfavourable circumstances under which you entered office. We therefore the more appreciate your extreme courtesy and tact, which have raised the society to its present flourishing position.

"We respectfully beg that you will accept the accompanying testimonial as an earnest of the high sense we entertain of the important services you have rendered our society; and with every sincere wish for your future happiness and prosperity—We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,

"ERNE, President of the Society.
"CLONCURRY, Chairman of Council.

"To Edward Croker, Esq., Ballinagard,
County Limerick."

Captain Croker, in suitable terms, thanked his lordship and the society for the high appreciation which they had formed of his services, and for the magnificent piece of plate which they had so generously presented to him. They should be preserved as heirlooms in his family, and would cause him to refer with the greatest pleasure to the kind sympathy and generous support which he had at all times received, not alone from the Council, but he might say from every member of the society with whom he came in contact.

The presentation consists of a massive pair of solid silver candelabra.

Correspondence.

ROMAN PUNISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—My attention having been directed to a paragraph in the IRISH TIMES of Monday, the 22nd inst., called "Roman Punishments," I beg to refer the writer to Doddridge's Family Expositor, with critical notes, where he will find the following on Romans vii. 24, from which he will see that the Rev. H. Grattan Guinness' statement was certainly not unfounded:—

"It is well known that some ancient writers mention this [the fact of tying a dead carcase to a living body, to be dragged along with it wherever it went] as a cruelty practised by some tyrants on miserable captives who fell into their hands."

I would, Sir, be obliged by your inserting this in your next paper.

A BIBLE STUDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *TIMES*.

SIR,—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have received the following handsome presents from the Mayor of New York for the English naval officers who assisted in this enterprise, and also for Mr. Woodhouse, the engineer on board of the Niagara—namely,

1. To Captain George W. Preedy, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Agamemnon—a gold box with inscription, and address on parchment handsomely mounted.
2. To Captain Wiilliam C. Aldham, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Valorous—a gold medal with inscription,
3. To Captain Joseph Dayman, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Cyclops—a gold medal with inscription, and address on parchment handsomely mounted.
4. To Henry Woodhouse, Esq., C.E.—a gold medal with inscription.

The whole of the above were accompanied by letters from the Mayor of New York, and may be seen at the offices of the company during the next few days.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
P. JAMES M'CURLEY.

Atlantic Telegraph Company, 22, Old Broad-st., Aug. 4.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I have received communications from some of my countrymen, who, finding themselves in a most painful position, and being anxiously recalled home by their families, desire to know, in order to remove all doubts from their minds, whether, in my opinion, persons situated as they are would do better not to take advantage of the amnesty. I need not point out to you the importance of the matter, both to the persons alluded to and others who may be similarly circumstanced; and this makes me hope that my answer will be published in your columns.

That the amnesty should be welcomed with hearty and unqualified satisfaction, as far as it extends to the unfortunate men who are to be rescued from their places of deportation, and from their, dungeons that is, from a living death, is a matter of course. Who could think, without emotion, of so many mothers, wives, and children, whose hearts overflowed with joy at the unexpected news? But the amnesty may also be fairly hailed as a blessing by any among the exiles whom their forlorn position in a foreign country, and family ties of a more exigent character, justify in returning to their native land. For the solution of the problem is not one which depends upon the requirements of party compact, but which rests on individual responsibility. Persons placed in different circumstances can hardly be expected to view a question of this kind in exactly the same light. Now, the amnesty being unconditional, no sort of stain whatever attaches to the act of availing oneself of it more especially if it be for the purpose of fulfilling domestic duties not less imperious and sacred than those arising from political convictions.

No man, therefore, conscientiously influenced by such contingencies is obnoxious to blame for seizing the opportunity, though reluctant to receive the boon.

On the other hand, there are those who, without being in the slightest degree prompted by the silly desire of setting up as martyrs, feel bound to subordinate all personal considerations to what they conceive to be a public duty, consequent upon their position. If there be to these persons strong and obvious motives for believing that their return, besides being unsafe, would be of no avail either to their cause or to their country, they are, it seems to me, perfectly entitled to remain where they can speak out their mind and enjoy the ennobling protection of the law. To serve France in France would be for us plainly impossible; to serve her abroad is the only chance we have left, at least so long as the policy of the empire remains unchanged.

I have already acknowledged—which I am sorry to say has been wilfully ignored by some of my critics—that Louis Bonaparte could hardly have done more for us in the present conjuncture than he has. But the amnesty is not the payment of the debt he owes to France, and in this payment lies the only means of imparting to the amnesty the character of a sincere and truly national act. Let the most odious practice be abolished which confiscates personal liberty on mere suspicion, and is, in fact, worse than the famous *Loi des suspects*, enacted in the darkest days of the first French Revolution—let the principle be laid down that no person shall henceforth be dealt with as a criminal who has not been previously convicted by a jury of his countrymen—let the press be ungagged by the withdrawal of the crushing system of warnings, which is meant to annul the jury and to make the whole of a man's property responsible for a single word—let a fairly elected representative body speak openly before the country, and no check be put on the publicity of their deliberations—let, in fine, all those rights be restored to France which constitute civil and political liberty, and make a calm, regulated opposition possible, then the amnesty will be a clear and appreciable measure. Till this be done it remains open to the suspicion of insincerity, and may be taken as an indication rather of weakness than of strength. Whenever all this shall be done, then—and I urge the point in order to prevent future misapprehension—it may become not only the desire, but the duty of those now compelled to be in a state of self-imposed exile to return to their country, not, indeed, to force their particular views upon an unwilling majority, but to have them tested by peaceful discussion, and either received or rejected on their own merits.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
LOUIS BLANC.

M. Victor Hugo has issued the following declaration:—

"Personne n'attendra de moi que j'accorde, en ce qui me concerne un moment d'attention a la chose appelee amnistie.

"Dans la situation ou est la France, protestation absolue, inflexible, eternelle, voila pour moi le devoir.

"Fidele a l'engagement que j'ai pris vis a vis de ma conscience, je partagerai jusqu'au bout l'exil de la liberte. Quand la liberte rentrera, je rentrerai.

"VICTOR HUGO.

"Guernesey, Hauteville House, Aout 18."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was yesterday held by Dr. White, city coroner, on the body of the unfortunate man, Timothy Purcell, who came by his death on Sunday last, at the hands of his own father, Edmond Purcell, in a drunken brawl which took place between them on that morning. It may be remembered that in our report of the evidence of James Purcell, another son of the prisoner, which appeared in the IRISH TIMES of the 23rd inst., it was stated by him that at about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, his brother Timothy (the deceased) came home to their house, No. 16, Stocking-lane, in a state of intoxication, and, after having pursued a course of most violent conduct, assaulted his stepmother, and then went up stairs with the intention of going to bed. The prisoner and witness remained below, talking to some persons, until half-past one o'clock, and then also went up to the sleeping-room (where the whole family slept). Just as they reached the door, Timothy Purcell jumped out of bed, rushed at the prisoner, and struck him. He then seized a poker in his hand, and swore he would knock his (the prisoner's) brains out. The witness caught the poker, and his brother then again pushed his father about, and, taking a chair up, raised it in the air and flung it at him; fortunately, however, missing his, aim. He then dashed the furniture about, and broke several articles. He caught hold of the prisoner by the throat, and held him tightly; he (the prisoner) during the quarrel said to him, "If you don't mind yourself I'll put a knife through you," but the witness was unable to state positively whether at the time he made this observation he had such a weapon about him. The room was very dark, while they were both scuffling. Suddenly an end was put to the altercation by Timothy's leaving the room hastily; the witness, fearing something had occurred to him, followed him down stairs, and after searching about discovered him lying in a room below, bleeding profusely from some wounds in his chest, back, and the region of the stomach. Upon the examination of the witness yesterday, nothing further was elicited.

The Police-constable 71 B, who arrested the prisoner and conveyed deceased to hospital, having been sworn, deposed that on the morning of Sunday last, between one and two o'clock, he having been called on, proceeded to the house of Edmond Purcell, the prisoner, and found deceased lying on a bed, in a room off the hall; a woman stood over him, who was endeavouring to staunch the blood which flowed from some wounds in his side, and through which the lungs protruded; upon entering the room he asked deceased (whom he had been formerly acquainted with as a car-driver), "Well, Tim, what's the matter with you? who stabbed you?" and he replied, "My father." Witness told him he should come to hospital, but he refused to be brought there; after some difficulty he (witness) at length prevailed upon him to allow himself to be taken off in a car. After the constable had left him in the hospital, he (constable) returned to Stocking-lane for the purpose of arresting the prisoner; on reaching the door, his wife came out and told him not to go in, as if he did he would also, surely, be stabbed; the prisoner himself then came out and the constable addressing him, said "Well, this is a bad job," and he (the prisoner) replied, "It is a bad job, but I could not help it; I did it in defence of my own life, and in a passion; I sadly regret it." The constable then arrested him.

Dr. Jameson was examined, and stated that from the nature of the injuries received by the deceased, he considered the knife produced was one that would inflict similar wounds.

At the conclusion of the testimony of the various witnesses.

Dr. White briefly summed up the evidence after which, the jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the deceased Timothy Purcell, had met with his death from the effects of severe wounds inflicted on him with some pointed instrument, by his father, Edmond Purcell."

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board was held yesterday.

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

Other guardians present—

Messrs. Edmund Lawless, Cornelius Shannon, John Keogh, John Byrne, John Prescott, Thomas Franklin, Andrew Rogers, Dr. Wall, George G. Place, J.P., Sirmon Ledwidge, Maurice Connor, John Ousely Bonsoll, James Plunkett, Alderman Dowling, Patrick Whelan, John H. Askins, John H. Evans, D. Williams, William Ryan, and George Dean, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Admitted during the week, 82; born, 2; discharged, 88; died, 7; remaining on Saturday, 20th instant, 1,971; out-door, 216; total, 2,187.

The Chairman inquired of the clerk whether he had received any communication from the Commissioners, in relation to a circular lately sent to the clerks of the several unions in Ireland, and which had been alluded to in the newspapers?

The Clerk said he had, and that it would be read in the course of the proceedings.

Mr. Byrne called attention to the large balance of about £579 still due, and uncollected, in the Donnybrook district.

The Clerk observed that a large portion of that amount, probably one-half, was uncollectable.

Mr. Rogers begged to dissent from that statement. The amount which could not be collected there, was by no means so large, and he had been assured by good authority that many parties had not been called upon for their rates at all.

The Chairman suggested that it would be well to direct the collector's attention to the circumstance.

The clerk having read out several notices of marriage, Mr. Keogh suggested that if these marriages were also published in the newspapers the object of the Legislature would be more effectually carried out—namely, to prevent illegal marriages.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Keogh. If the object of the Legislature were to have marriages published, that could not be more effectually done than by inserting them in the newspapers. And although they had no means of giving them such publicity, he thought that nothing would tend to make a newspaper more popular than the insertion of such notices. Any newspaper which did insert them would surely be read by all the ladies.

A report of the visiting committee was then read, recommending that communication between the inmates of the house, during divine service, should be prevented, and the master should be directed to take the necessary steps for that purpose. Some discussion took place upon this subject, when Mr. Byrne moved that the report be carried out, so far as the Protestant inmates were concerned.

Mr. Place moved an amendment to the effect that a copy of the report be sent to the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains for their approval.

A vote was then taken, when the amendment was carried by seven to five.

The question of the circular sent to the clerks of the different unions was then taken up.

Mr. Byrne said he perceived by the papers of that morning that the Clerk of the North Dublin Union had disclaimed having any knowledge of the matter alluded to by Mr. Chamney in his circular. It was for the guardians present, however, to see whether their clerk had ever participated in those favours to which that gentleman had referred. (Laughter).

The Clerk said it was his intention to reply to it on his own account, and he presumed the board would do so for themselves. He never received any communications which he did not, in the first instance, submit to the board. He could also speak for his assistant, Mr. M'Loughlin, in similar terms. He was sure that no officer of the board had acted in the manner which had been attributed to them.

Some remarks were then made by the guardians condemnatory of the insinuation made in Mr. Chamney's circular, after which

Mr. Bonsall proposed, and Alderman Dowling seconded, the following resolution:—

"That having read the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, we are satisfied with the assurance of our respected clerk, and his assistant, that neither directly nor indirectly, have either of them been offered, accepted, or applied for, either gratuity or discount upon, or connected with, any payment or transaction of this Poor Law Union."

The following communication was then read:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24th August, 1859.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union, on the 18th inst., requesting to be furnished with a copy of the report made to the Commissioners by Mr. Otway, Poor Law Inspector, relating to the schools at the Kilmainham Auxiliary Workhouse. In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that they consider that the reports of their Inspector are of the nature of confidential documents, and they are not usually given by them to boards of guardians; the practice being to communicate the substance, or such contents as the Commissioners think it desirable to place before the board of guardians.—(By order of the Commissioners)

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

Mr. Rogers said, he could not help expressing his surprise and dissatisfaction at the tone of the Commissioners letter. He saw no good reason why they should refuse giving them the report, as the Commissiones took very good care to make themselves acquainted with every act of theirs. He would respectfully suggest that they should again be requested to furnish a copy of it.

Mr. Place had no doubt but that the officer was bound in the first instance to make his report to the commissioners, and, therefore, he thought Mr. Rogers ought to withdraw the remarks he had made about Mr. Otway.

Mr. Rogers said he did not think so; at all events, judging from the matter as it at present stood.

Mr. Bonsall had no intention to say anything unkind of Mr. Otway, but it was a remarkable thing that, during his visit to the schools, he did not examine the Protestant school with the same care as he did the Roman Catholic one; in fact, he examined the former only very cursorily, and it would seem from the fact, that there was some ulterior object in finding fault with the Protestant school. It was satisfactory to him, however, to know that Mr. Otway's report had been set at nought by a sub-committee of the board, and by the Inspectors of the Church Education Society, who spoke in the highest terms of the schoolmaster, of his attention, and of the progress of the children.

Dr. Wall thought it was the duty of the Inspector to report to the Commissioners, and not to the board of guardians at all. He was present at the inspection, and considered it was properly conducted.

The Clerk then said there was another communication on the subject, as follows:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,"
24th August, 1859.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union, on the 18th inst., containing resolutions transmitted to the Commissioners with reference to the letter of the Board of Guardians of the 11th inst., respecting the unsatisfactory literary progress of the children in the Protestant school of the workhouse; the report of the committee appointed to consider this letter, and also a copy of reports made by the Inspectors of the Church Education Society on the school in question. And in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they will await a further report from Mr. Otway on the subject.—(By order of the Commissioners,)

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

The Chairman observed that as the Commissioners stated it was not their custom to send copies of reports to any board of guardians, it would not be proper to press them for the one in question; at the same time, he thought it was but fair that they should be apprised when the next examination of the school would take place, so that any guardian who liked might attend it.

Mr. Byrne urged the necessity of again applying to the Commissioners for a copy of the report.

Alderman Dowling thought it would be better to postpone the application until Mr. Otway had furnished his second report.

After some further discussion, this suggestion was adopted.

The Master reported that an inmate of the house, named Francis Cullen, had been assaulted and robbed of five shillings, by two able-bodied paupers named Michael Shaughnessy and John Hannan. He had sent them before the magistrates.

Some ordinary business was then transacted, and the board adjourned.

We understand that Mr. Royse has resigned his appointment as Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, and that the Council will proceed to the election of his successor on the 19th of October next. Mr. Royse has been appointed agent to Mr. LaTouche of Harristown.

The death of Mr. Robert Pooler, at the age of fifty-eight, is announced in the Hartford papers. He was a native of the Marleycoo, in the north of Ireland; he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; and in that city he occupied a high social position, being the friend and associate of gentlemen and scholars. He was Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Ireland, and the author of a work on Scientific Agriculture. Subsequently he visited Canada, and was for some time editor of one of the leading public journals of Quebec. During most of the time, for the last five or six years, he has resided in this city.—*Boston Pilot.*

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Friday, One a.m.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, AUGUST 25.—Yesterday the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference; M. de Bourqueney has received a courier from the Cabinet of Paris. Count Colloredo had a slight attack of apoplexy yesterday evening, but is better to-day.

EGYPT.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 25.—The steamer from Alexandria brings the subjoined advices:— Alexandria, 18th August.—The Viceroy is increasing his army considerably. Canton, July 5.—The fleet, composed of 19 vessels, proceeds in advance of the three Ambassadors of England, France, and America, in order, should it be necessary, to force the passage of the Peiho. Negociations of peace are expected at Tourraee.

BORNEO.

BATAVIA, MAY 24.—A general massacre of Christians in two towns of a district in Borneo, is reported to have taken place. Pilgrims from Mecca it is supposed, gave the signal to the outbreak.

VICTORIA DOCKYARD COMPANY.

The general meeting of the Victoria Dock Company was held yesterday. The falling off of the receipts was attributed to a decrease of entries in the port of London. The report was adopted.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—Great inactivity continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange, but prices are very firm. Railway share market shows a tendency to improvement.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The movement for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps seems at present to be making progress throughout the country.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, yesterday, the report was adopted after considerable discussion, the dividend to be payable 1st September. The chairman stated there was an almost total failure in the ship traffic on the East coast. Circumstances that had not occurred for a quarter of a century had occasioned a falling off in the receipts on that account of £9,000. The question of amalgamating all the lines in the Eastern Counties was stated to be under consideration.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for July were issued yesterday. The exports for the month amounted to £11,285,451, against £10,993,997 last year, and £12,201,532 for July '57. For seven months ending July 31st, the value of exports was £74,288,061, being £1,000,000 in excess of the same period last year, and £12,697 more than in 1857.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—AUG. 25.

Exchequer Bills, 22 3; Bank Stock, 223 4; Chester and Holyhead, 49½; Amberg Northern and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 85¼ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75 6; Eastern Counties, 47½; Great Northern, 103-4; Great Northern A, 85 7; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 35¾-6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89½; Great Westerns, 60¼ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97¼ ½; Great Western Canada, 14⅞ 15; Great Western Canada New, 5¾ ½; Great Southern and Western 103 5; Leeds Northern, 44½; London and North Western, 95¾ 6½; London and South Western, 92½; Midland, 106½; North British, 60½ ¾; York and North Midland 72½. Consols closed firm at 95⅝; buyers New Loan, 98¼⅜. Shares steady and firm all day, closing good at highest point of day. Business very limited, and the orders executed are mostly small purchases for investment. Great Northerns and Dovers very firm and in good demand. Berwick and Eastern Counties the only flat market. Canadian and French inactive.

PARIS BOURSE, AUGUST 25.—12-15 p.m.—The funds opened steady, and the first bargains in rentes were at 69·25. 3-40 p.m.—The Bourse closed inanimate; rentes, 69·20, or about the same as yesterday's closing.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, AUG. 25.—(From J. Tiernan and Son's Report).—We had the largest supply of sheep and lambs at this day's market ever known in Glasgow. Sales were difficult to effect, and prices irregular, but all were decidedly lower than last week. There were about the same number of cattle as on last Thursday. Top quality was extremely scarce. Sales were difficult to effect, at a reduction of 19s. to 20s. a head; and at the close several lots were left unsold. At market—755 cattle, 4,007 sheep. and 10,821 lambs.

OXFORD RACES.

Trial Stakes—Misty Morn 1st, Hop Merchant 2nd, Arbour 3rd.
Headington Hill Stakes—Fravola 1st, Lady Falconer 2nd, Diamond 3rd; 7 ran.
Meadow Stakes—Queen Bess 1st, Misty Morn 2nd, Cynthia 3rd.
Oxford Stakes—Eltham Beauty 1st, Princess Royal 2nd, Greek, 3rd; 7 ran.
Members' Plate—Little Gerard 1st, Rosina 2nd, Neophite 3rd; 8 ran.

STOCKTON RACES.

Biennial—Eskdale 1st, Archduchess and Willie Wright dead heat, 2nd; 5 ran.
Juvenile—Interest 1st, Greta 2nd, Cream-of-Tartar 3rd; 13 ran.
Harry Fowler Stakes—Woodburn 1st, La Picture 2nd, Mad Mist 3rd; 15 ran.
Tradesman's Plate—Dilkoosh 1st, Archduchess 2nd, Heiress 3rd; 4 ran.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

FRANCE.

The *Advertiser* gives the following news in its Paris corresponpence:—Engineers have been sent down to Boulogne to survey the whole line of coast, extending from thence to Calais, that they may fix upon some spot for the formation of a seaport sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet of fifty transports; and the Minister of Marine has given notice to his subalterns that fifty transports, each capable of containing two thousand men must be ready and waiting on the coast opposite to Dover, by the commencement of the ensuing year. The writer says that this statement reposes on excellent authority, and full confirmation of its authenticity has been telegraphed to Downing street. A conjecture is thrown out that a French altercation with Belgium will supply the pretext for a rupture between France and England.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, AUGUST 25.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, publishes numerous addresses from the Consul-General to the Emperor, congratulating him on the late events.

THE SWISS TROOPS.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 24.—2,000 disbanded Swiss troops, have disembarked here to-day.

AUSTRIA.

It is generally believed that in the new Cabinet the Sclavonian and Vetra-Catholic elements will prevail against the wishes of the Magyar party.

ITALY.

The *Times* publishes the despatch in which the Sardinian Envoy at Florence invited the Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to join in the war against Austria. The document is of great length, and is dated

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty's departure for Scotland, by the Great Northern Railway, will take place at 9 o'clock on Monday night. The Royal train will travel at a uniform speed of forty miles an hour, and will reach Edinburgh at 8.10 on Tuesday morning. The Queen will remain in Edinburgh during the day, and sleep at Holyrood on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning at nine o'clock the Royal journey northwards will be resumed. The city of Perth will be reached at ten minutes after 11 o'clock. During the night journey no person not officially employed will be admitted on any of the stations' platforms.

April, three days before the movement which overthrew the dynasty.

M. Farini, dictator of Modena and Parma, has issued a decree, enacting that from September 1st, the customs' line between Parma and Modena shall be suppressed.

RUSSIA AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, that owing to the present complication of affairs in Italy, the Russian Government is favourable to the convocation of a Congress, as it would be an acknowledgment that France and Austria are the arbitrators of Europe, if such weighty questions were allowed to be decided by the Conference of Zurich.

HANOVER.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 24.—The *Fredslander* this day says:—It is true that Hanover has proposed to the Federal Diet that steps should be taken in the affairs of Holstein and Lauenberg, but its proposals have not been supported. Till now neither Austria nor Prussia have applied for information at Copenhagen respecting this affair.

WILL FORGERY AT SALFORD.

Hardy, Hope, and Barry, the persons concerned in the forgery of the will of Anne Dean, at Salford, were each sentenced at the Liverpool Assizes to-day, to fourteen years penal servitude.

MAIL NEWS.

The Australian mail steamer, with dates from Melbourne to the 17th July, was due at Aden on the 18th inst. Her arrival there will be probably soon announced through the Red Sea Telegraph.

The Bombay mail is expected to be delivered in London on the 4th or 5th September.

The Nepaul, with the mails from Calcutta and China, arrived at Marseilles at 7, a.m., this morning. Mails left for London at 10, a.m. Letters will be delivered on Saturday.

The Indus left Malta for Southampton at 3, p.m., on the 22nd, and arrived on the evening of the 31st.

The Northan, from Australia for Suez, reached Aden on the 17th inst.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.—A letter has been received from the Admiralty, which shews that a long period is likely to elapse before any decision takes place respecting the tenders for the Australian and Panama service.

An official letter says that in consequence of the Committee of the House of Commons on the general question of postal contracts, the question of the Panama, as well as every other projected mail service, must be considered under reference to the consideration of a committee of Parliament.

ROYAL HOLYHEAD YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

HOLYHEAD, TUESDAY.—This regatta came off on this day, under most favourable circumstances, so far as the weather was concerned; but never was a regatta so completely spoiled as was this by the conduct of the committee. By the programme the committee professed to give three yacht races. The first was for the Holyhead Cup, and for it were entered the Storm and the L'Eclaire, both belonging to the Royal Irish Yacht Club. For the second race—the Stanley Cup—were entered the Dove and Bijou, both also belonging to the Royal Irish Yacht Club. We understand that the Ranger was also entered for this race, but that she subsequently withdrew her entry. The Lapwing, the property of Captain Hirste, who won this cup last year, was not entered. The committee, under the above circumstances, decided that as, according to their regulations, a sufficient number of yachts had not been entered, they would retain both cups in their possession. This, we believe, is the fourth year that the same Holyhead Cup has been offered for competition, but never competed for, and we greatly fear that the present decision of the committee will enable them to remain for years to come the proprietors of those cups. All the Irish yachts in the harbour offered to enter and run for both or either of the prizes, but the committee did not seem anxious to encourage their presence in the Holyhead waters, and would listen to no overtures. For the third race, for £10, were entered:—

The Flirt, 6 tons, — Fawcett, Esq., R.W.Y.C.
Bijou, 10 tons, R. D. Kane, Esq., R.I.Y.C.
Razor Bill, 4 tons, W. H. Smith, Esq., R.H.Y.C.
Fairy, 5 tons, C. Rigby, Esq., R.H.Y.C.

After a very pretty race the Bijou came in a winner by over twenty minutes, Flirt second, and Razor Bill third.

There were several minor sailing races and rowing matches, which completed this mutilated regatta.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

EYRECOURT, AUGUST 24.—Accounts from the surrounding districts agree that the sportsmen are satisfied with the season up to the present date, notwithstanding the continued drought. It was thought that the birds would be weak and scarce, but this is not the case, as large baskets of game are forwarded daily by the Great Southern and Midland Railways to the friends of the numerous sportsmen now in pursuit of game. The present season has been a most remarkable and favourable one—the birds being, with few exceptions, strong, good size, and well feathered. It would be difficult in this wide district to ascertain an accurate account of the number of birds killed. I may, however, mention that Mr. Allan Pollock bagged on Saturday last, at Creggs, 15 brace of birds; Mr. Potts, Correen Castle, on the same day killed 10½ brace, and on the Monday following, from eleven till two p.m., killed 9½ brace. Mr. William French, on Saturday and Monday, on his moors in the county Roscommon, killed 25½ brace of grouse, 1½ brace of snipe, and 11 hares. Mr. Gardiner, Lismany, killed on Saturday 11½ brace of grouse, and Mr. Rogerson 7½ brace, with several hares. Reports from the several surrounding districts are equally favourable, and the season promises to be the best in this sporting county for several years. The heat is most oppressive, notwithstanding which the game is pursued with the greatest energy.

HERRINGS IN SHOALS.

We are glad to hear the poor fishermen are making their harvest. The herrings are, in fact, becoming more numerous than before, and are in shoals inside the harbour, even within the dock, upwards of two thousand were taken on Monday morning. The seagulls are still hovering about the bay in hundreds, a pleasing evidence that there is yet a large reward for the industry of the fisherman.—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE NAVAN FAIRS.—(From a Correspondent.)—Navan, Wednesday, August 24.—The parties who were put under arrest, charged with the late disturbance at the fair, on the "holiday," the 15th inst., were admitted to bail to take their trial at the Sessions, on Monday next. The Liverpool band, which attended on the same remarkable occasion, and played "patriotic" tunes at the head of the mob, have re-crossed the Channel, and the town of Navan has since resumed its usual tranquil appearance. The committee of management of the Great Leinster Fairs of this town, finding that the authorities of the district have taken the matter up in an earnest spirit, and with a determination, on Monday next, to enter into a full investigation of the real causes which gave rise to the late unseemly proceedings, are fully resolved to carry out their fairs with all possible energy and enterprise. The entire county of Meath has been for the last two days extensively placarded with notices, announcing that the Great Leinster Fair at Navan will come off on Monday, the 5th of September, and that special trains, by arrangement, will leave Belfast, Galway, Mullingar, Dublin, Kells, and Drogheda on the occasion. Not the least significant proof of the calming-down of the turbulent spirit which recently exhibited itself in this town and immediate neighbourhood is that a single copy of the placards announcing the great Leinster half-yearly fair has not been removed from the walls. This circumstance, no doubt, is the result of the salutary steps taken by the magistrates. As an instance of the importance attached to these fairs, the following extract from a letter of Lord Massereene and Ferrard, to the secretary, Mr. Kealy, is quoted in the large bills:—"The energy and patriotic disinterestedness which has marked your conduct in endeavouring to get up a great Leinster fair at Navan is deserving of all praise, and I sincerely trust that so useful a project will not be allowed to drop for want of support." From the present peaceable aspect of the town, the abundant accomodation for stock, stabling for horses, and grass-parks for cattle, no fears need be entertained by those extensive dealers from different parts of the United Kingdom who found it their interest to visit these fairs, that a repetition of the late proceedings shall again be known. This being the market-day of Navan, several extensive stockmasters have waited on Mr. Kealy, and expressed their determination of exhibiting large lots of bullocks and more heifers at the ensuing fair on the 5th proximo.

CORK.—DEATH OF CAPTAIN WHITE.—The oldest Magistrate in the United Kingdom died on Monday night, at his residence, Patrick's Hill, at the patriarchal age of ninety, and upwards. Captain White's earlier life was varied by adventures, "moving accidents by flood and field;" and had he been given to gossiping since his retirement, he could have compiled out of his personal history an agreeable autobiography, illustrative of the political and social character of the times on which he was cast. After the peace which followed Waterloo, his "occupation was gone," and he settled down in his native city to the quiet life and duties of a "burgess" under the "old regime." He filled the office of City Sheriff upwards of thirty years ago, when the city was not as well lighted, nor as well guarded as it is at present; but such was the energy with which he pursued malefactors, that he boasted "he would hang a shirt out to dry over night, and it should be found in the morning." By his death a pension of £250 a year reverts to the funds of the Harbour Board—his full pay upon retiring from the post of Harbour Master, which he had filled for several years.—*Cork Reporter.*

It was rumoured that the French government is about to bring an action against a private individual for the restitution of Cardinal Richelieu's head, which was cut off when the mob broke into the chapel of the Sorbonne, at the time of the great revolution, and has hitherto been kept as an heirloom in the family of a deputy, into whose hands it fell.

LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.—A meeting is to be held in Letterkenny on Friday, the 9th September, in reference to railway communication between that town and this city. It is intended to discuss the merits of the various schemes suggested.—*Derry Journal.*

REVIVALS.—A thanksgiving meeting for the signal manifestation of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of multitudes in the North of Ireland and other places, will be held in the Rathmines Schoolhouse, on Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Several who have recently visited Belfast, Ballymena, &c., will be present to take part at the meeting.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

Aintree Stakes—Romance, 1; Old Jane, 2. Seven ran. Won easily.

A letter from Milan says:—"Complaints are raised here at the delay which has taken place in arming the national guard. That force is now organized; it has four legions, making together about 12,000 men, but not more than 2,500 muskets could be mustered. An application was made to the government, and 10,000 excellent ones will, it is said, be shortly provided, a contract having been already entered into for that purpose."

A Canadian paper states that an extraordinary circumstance took place at Oshawa, Canada, recently, a mare giving birth to three healthy foals. Strange to say, the mother took fright at the singular predicament in which she found herself placed, and ran off and left her offspring. After a little persuasion, however, she consented to own one of them, and gave it food, but would have nothing to do with the other two, one of which she kicked, so as to cause its death.—*The Field.*

LOSS OF A CRINOLINE.—Much amusement was occasioned on the Quay at Greenock on Wednesday, in consequence of a lady being unfortunate enough to lose her crinoline. A number of boys enjoyed the accident to their heart's content, by hooking the hoops to a steamboat.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 25.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¼ ⅜
New Threes	96⅛ ¼

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	95¼ ⅜
Account	95⅜
New Threes, ...	96⅛ ¼

Bank Stock, 224; Exchequer Bills, 23; Caledonians, 85; Eastern Counties, 57⅞; Grand Trunk, Canada, 34¾; Great Western of Canada, 14¾; Great Western, 60¼ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire 96½ 7¼; London and North Western, 96 5¾ 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89½; York and North Midland, 72¼ ½; North British, 67½; South Eastern, 75¾ London and South Western, 92¼ 1¾; Leeds Northern, 44; Midland Stock, 106½ ¾.

Consols opened 95¼ ⅜, advanced to ⅜ buyers, and are now very steady at opening rates. Shares opened very firm on the favourable traffic returns, and are now steady at rather easier rates. Canadian and French inactive.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¼ ⅜
New Threes	96⅛ ¼

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¼ ⅜
New Threes	96⅛ ¼

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¼ ⅜
New Threes	96⅛ ⅜

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Fair supply of each kind have been on sale here to-day. Prime beasts and calves have been in fair demand, at fully Monday's currencies, but inferior kinds were dull, and rather cheaper; sheep and lambs changed hands to some extent, at very full rates; pigs inactive, at last rates; beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s.; lambs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs.—Supply—beasts, 1,000; foreign, 240; sheep and lambs, 11,572; foreign, 2,200; calves, 590; foreign, 350; pigs, 400; cows, 120.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar, there is no further transactions to-day, Coffee steady, plantation Ceylon selling at 71s. to 73s. 6d.; Tea unchanged, common Congo quoted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. rise, fair enquiry, Market steady, Saltpetre dull at late decline.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Market quiet at 55s. 3d. on spot; 55s. 9d. last three months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUG 25TH.—6,000 bales sold to-day; 1,000 on speculation and for export; market unchanged.

CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, WEEK END ING, 20TH AUG.—Wheat, 40s. 1d.; Oats, 25s. 5d.; Rye, 30s. 8d.; Beans, 44s. 6d. Peas, 37s. 8d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Poor attendat market. In the absence of any transactions of moment we repeat the currency of this day sennight for wheat and flour, although buyers might have supplied themselves on easier terms. Oats, beans, and Indian corn also procurable on more advantageous terms.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUG. 25.—All qualities, 52s. 9d. to 53s. 8d. Market steady.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN—Wind, calm; arrived, Commodore, Daffl; Alder, Galatz; Water Lilly, Lagos; Ida, Ibraila; Teutonia, Talamane; Montgomery, Kooria Mooria was in collision yesterday morning with barque Loyal of Jersey, lost head, started helm: Maryanne Hueva for Liverpool proceeded.

BELFAST—Arrived, Mary Waugh, Almeria.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Aug. 25.—1sts, 107s.; 2nds, 103s; 3rds, 93s.; 4ths, 82s.; 5ths, 66s.; 6ths, 52s.—600 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUG. 25—White Wheat, 16s. to 22s. 6d.: Barley, 15s.; Red, 17s. to 21s. 6d.; Oats, 10s. to 13s.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH—Limerick, S.S.W.; Kingstown, W.N.W; Bray, N.W.; Cork, N.N.E.; Dundalk, N.; Newry, W.; Derry, S.W. by W.; Coleraine S. by W.; Enniskillen, S.W.; Belfast, E.; Armagh, S.W.; Lurgan, S.S.E.; Waterford, N.E.; Queenstown, calm; all fine.

ENGLISH—Gravesend, E.; Chatham, E.S.E.; Dover, S.W., moderate; Deal, S.W., moderate; Liverpool, W.N.W., all fine.

SCOTCH—Ardrossan, S.; Ayr, S.; Glasgow, N.E.; Greenock, calm; Irvine, S.; Port Glasgow, S.W.; Stranraer, S.E.; Troon, N.E.; all fine.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Funds remain very firm. The closing quotations were the same as those of yesterday, although at one period a decline of ⅛ per cent. was presented. Sales of Consols, Preferential shares and Turkish bonds took place for re-investment in the new Indian Loan, which at 97 pays about £5 5s. per cent. No alteration in the Discount market. No Bullion operations at the Bank. The wheat market was dull to-day, at Monday's prices.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Funds opened steadily, and afterwards experienced a decline of ⅛. The Russian Loan was allotted to-day, each application getting the whole sum asked for, and the final prices was ⅛ discount to par. The exact amount of the total subscriptions has not yet transpired. The exchanges from China by telegram this morning are less unfavourable for this country, and at Hong Kong, the downward movement seems to have been about 2 per cent.; but at Shanghai it was only ¾ per cent. In the Corn Market there was increased heaviness. Railway traffic returns good. London and North Western shows an ncrease of 5,493*l.*; Great Northern, 3,361*l.*; Great Western, 3,286*l.* In the railway markets, yesterday, the principal alteration was 1 per cent. in Great Northerns.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	95 95⅛
Ditto for new account 13th September	95
New 3 per cent Stock	94¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account 13th September	94⅞
Bank Stock	239⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	83
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	100
Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33
National Bank	57
Royal Bank of Ireland	23
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	34½
Consumers' Gas Co	8¾
National Insurance	34 xd
Patriotic Insurance	5¼
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co.	⅝
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	12⅞
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	49½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43⅞
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Ditto New Thirds	24
Dublin and Wicklow	5⅝ ¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny). ...	7½ ⅝
Killarney Junction	14
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	53½
Ditto Half Shares	26⅝
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	4½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95 95⅛	95	95⅛
Ditto Account	—		—	95	—	95 95⅛
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	94	—		—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅝ ¾	94¾ ⅞	94⅝ ¾	94¾ ⅞	94¾ ⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account	—	94⅞ ¾	—	—	—	94⅞ ¾
Bank Stock	—	239⅞	—	239⅞	—	239⅞

RUSSIAN CANNON RAYE.—The War Office has been a little startled by the information which arrived fresh from St. Petersburg of the successful essay of the Emperor Napoleon's *canon raye.* The experiment was made at the camp at Krasnoe-Selo in presence of the Czar and a numerous staff. The cannon has been entirely executed by Russian workmen, under the superintendence of an artillery officer, by name Constantinoff, who having visited Vincennes for the express purpose of witnessing the effect of the *canons rayes*, immediately sent in his report insisting on the necessity of their introduction into the Russian service. The proposition was of course rejected. But since Magenta and Solferino the utility of the weapon has been proved, for without its aid it is perfectly clear those battles would not have been carried without even more difficulty and bloodshed than they cost already, and the Emperor of Austria might not to have had to wait, even for this short time, before restoring his relations to their dignities and estates. Not only was the Czar so delighted with the result of the experiment at Krasnoe-Selo, that he decorated Major Constantinoff with the Grand Cordon of Saint Stanislas, but he has ordered the immediate adoption of the *canon raye* by the Russian artillery.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).

Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.

Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.

Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
80, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).

N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under our own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at one o'clock, at the offices of the company, Amien's-street, for the purpose of submitting the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half year ending the 30th of June.

The Secretary (Mr. Culverwell) read the directors' and engineer's reports, which have already appeared in the IRISH TIMES.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said he thought it unnecessary to trouble the shareholders by reading the accounts. The affairs of the company were so limted, as compared with those of some other companies and their business always proceeded in such a uniform, way, that it was unnecessary for him upon that occasion to trouble them with observations at any great length. He assured them neither on their account nor on his own did he regret that circumstance. He was happy to say the affairs of the company had been proceeding uniformly, and in a satisfactory manner. On almost every occasion upon which he had the pleasure of addressing them of late years he had to congratulate them on some increase having taken place in the traffic. The increase in the traffic for the present year, though not so large, was still, in proportion to the general receipts of the company, not inconsiderable; and had it not been for the circumstance that the Howth races, which were to have taken place, had been postponed, in consequence of the death, he believed, of the Marquis of Waterford, there would, in all probability, have been a still further increase in the traffic account of £500 or £600. He was happy to state that a small increase would this time have been recommended in the dividend, had it not been for an adverse verdict in the case of Murphy *v.* the Company, alluded to in the report. At present they could not go beyond 4¾ per cent.; but at the same time he felt himself justified in stating that he anticipated for the future that unless something at present unforeseen and unexpected occurred, they might fairly expect a dividend of five per cent. at the end of the current half year. He did not generally like to indulge in anticipations about the future, but on the present occasion he thought he might fairly make that statement. The receipts for the last half year exceeded those for the corresponding part of 1858 by £1,000 and upwards. He would not suggest that dividend if he did not think there was good reason to anticipate that they should have a sufficient sum to carry over to their reserve fund, so as to meet the exigencies and wants of that fund. He had often made the same remark there before, and he would repeat it again, that there was nothing more desirable than to secure the maintenance of the rolling stock in a good, sound, and proper manner. He was quite sure that was a just course, and he was equally certain that it was the most prudent and politic course. In reference to the reserve fund, he had no wish at all that it should go on increasing, or that it should be brought beyond a moderate amount, but he considered it of the utmost necessity to keep their stock in good order, and, come what might, they ought to keep the amount necessary for the purpose to the good. The meeting, no doubt, expected him to make some observation in reference to the verdict alluded to in the report. The case had been twice investigated in a court of justice; and he considered, in justice to themselves, he ought to state that in that case, as well as in every other case where any claim was made against the company, they gave it their most anxious consideration, and took the advice of their solicitor and legal advisers, and, having done so, they were advised to resist the claim. In every instance where they considered there was a just case against the company, or even a doubtful one, they always thought it right to come to an arrangement on the best terms they could. In reference to that case he could only state, that the jury took a different view of the matter, and he believed he need not tell them that juries did not generally deal leinently with public companies; however, he was sorry to say that the result of the case was different from what they had anticipated. The engineer, in his report, had stated to them that they were making preparations for the renewal of the Malahide bridge as early as possible next Spring, and to replace the present structure by a new one of a much more durable character, without interrupting the traffic communication. They had given it the consideration which a matter of so much importance deserved, and he thought he could state to them that they had seen their way to restore that bridge at an amount not exceeding what he had mentioned to them at the last half-yearly meeting. They hoped to commence operations upon it early next season. The engineer also stated that the road was in good order, and that the stations continued in good order, and were improving. Most of the gentlemen present were in the habit of travelling upon the line, and he thought they could confirm the statement, that the stations along the line had much improved within the last few years. With respect to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, they would perceive by the statement of the report, that the Act which had been pending on the subject, had become the law of the land; and that the company were authorised to proceed with the line from Clones to Enniskillen. That subject had been twice before them, and had met with their approval, and he did not anticipate that any objection would be raised upon the subject of authorising the directors to subscribe for preference shares to any amount not exceeding £20,000. If there was any doubt entertained on the subject, he considered it ought to be then removed. The Dundalk and Enniskillen line, had been entirely completed, and it was working satisfactorily. He was happy to say he had not been deceived in his anticipations on that subject. He had before explained to them that the line from Clones to Cavan would not be one to bring traffic to their line, but that if it were not made by a friendly company it might be made by an adverse company, and in their hands might be the means of taking a good deal of traffic from them. With these remarks he had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Edward Fox, in seconding the adoption of the report, observed that his connection with the company was of sufficient duration to bring him back to the period when he found the company almost paralysed and unable for a time to yield any dividend, and for a much longer space of time to yield but a very small dividend. Their property, he believed, had been presided over by a body of gentlemen who had brought to its aid that intelligence and that probity which had enabled every one of them to arrive at prosperity in carrying on their individual avocations in life. Their line had scarcely commenced to give evidence of returning vitality when, by the judicious management of their directors, year after the traffic swelled up in larger proportions, and they then found it in the year 1859, receiving contributions of traffic from the North, North-West and North East of the island. They found 4¾ per cent. dividend declared by the direction, and, having looked very minutely into the accounts of the company, he could state with the utmost confidence that if a system which appeared to be an exception to the general rule of management had not been acted upon namely—charging expenses to revenue what legitimately belonged to capital they might then be receiving 6 per cent.—With reference to the question of the amalgamation of the Northern lines, he was of opinion the time for amalgamation had not yet arrived. Their line still admitted of further developement, and until it was fully developed it would be premature to amalgamate. With respect to the engineer's allusion to the condition of the line, he (Mr. Fox) had recently passed over every part of it, and he was of opinion the engineer's statement was substantially correct; but on Wednesday evening he had occasion to visit Howth, and the platform there appeared to him to exhibit all the appearance of infirmity and old age, with large apertures in the timber. The repairing of it would be a mere matter of £50 or £100.

Mr. Harden said that a large balance in the hands of directors invariably tended to make them extravagant. In allusion to the stations on the line, the chairman had stated they were in very good order, but he (Mr, Harden) thought he had not adverted to the station. where they at present where. In his opinion one of the most important portions of the line was that in connection with the Dublin stations, and in that he thought some improvement should be made. They all knew it was not sufficient for the Northern traffic, and as the business on the line was yearly increasing, it would not be adequate to what they anticipated. In reference to the question of amalgamation he believed that before such an event took place the directors should take the matter into their own hands. (Hear, hear) He conceived that no more important question could be discussed by that board, but was sure no division would take place upon the subject. Mr. Harden concluded by moving an amendment, that 4¾ per cent. be declared the dividend, clear of income-tax.

Mr. French, in allusion to the law proceedings of the company, said that they should be very cautious before launching into litigation. Juries would have very little mercy for public companies.

The Chairman said that it would be better to reserve any observations as to the dividend until after they had disposed of the report, in the meantime keeping that question open. There were very few observations upon any other subject which required being replied to. The subject of amalgamation had been principally brought under the consideration of the company by Mr. Harden. He (the chairman) thought that if when the matter had first been suggested, three or four years ago, they had amalgamated, they would not be in so good a position as they were.

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

Mr. Evans said, he was sorry he could not agree with those who thought the income-tax ought not to be adopted. The matter had been very fully considered by the board, and when it became a question whether it should be 4¼ per cent., deducting the income-tax, or 4¾, he (Mr. Evans) felt it was much better to give the 4¾ without disturbing the income-tax. He thought the company was in that position that it could very well afford it out of its own shares. The question of amalgamation had been discussed years before, and he considered the company were in a better position each year in consequence of that subject having always been deferred. He did not believe there was much to be gained by amalgamation, but, on the contrary, the effect of lengthening a line of railway would be to increase its expenses.

A dividend at the rate of 4¾ per cent. was then agreed to, Messrs. Harden and French having withdrawn their opposition.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was then held, for the purpose of authorising the directors to raise from time to time, by the creation of shares or stocks to be called debenture shares, such sum of money as they should think fit for the purpose of paying off the moneys due on mortgage of the undertaking, and to determine the time at which the instalments of such stock should be made payable, and the dividend thereon, and the terms and conditions upon which they should be issued, pursuant to the provisions of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Act; also, for the purpose of authorising the directors to subscribe towards, and to take shares in the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, to any extent not exceeding £20,000, in addition to sums already subscribed to the undertaking of said company, pursuant to the provisions of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Act.

Resolutions to this effect were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Atkins having been moved to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Murland.

The meeting then separated.

THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.

Owing to some misapprehension of the plan upon which the payments were to be made on Monday, a considerable number of the labourers, failing to apply at the proper places at the proper time, did not obtain the small dole which the Conference was able to divide among them. This led to a vast amount of discontent, and yesterday shortly after noon an excited throng of labourers assembled outside the Paviors' Arms, and with threatening gestures and violent language demanded money. "Potter" was loudly called for, and the irritated mass were by no means choice in the opprobrious epithets which they hurled at him and his coadjutors. Some spoke of breaking into the committee-room, and threats of personal violence were fiercely uttered. At one time, indeed, there appeared to be every prospect of a serious riot and breach of the peace. Mr. Potter, however, in his shirt sleeves, promptly appeared at the window, and demanded of the labourers what they wanted. A dozen voices replied—"We want our money." "You have had it," was the answer. "You're a——, we've not had it," cried the men, and for a time the clamour was so great that not a word that the secretary attempted to say could be heard. At length he said that 175*l.* had been given to the labourers' delegates to pay the labourers with, and if the men present had not received their quota of 1s. 1d. each they would receive it by applying at their respective branch houses. To this some answered that they had applied, and that they had been told that there was no money for them, as the delegates had only received 40*l.* from the Conference, all of which had been distributed. Mr. Potter then produced a receipt for 175*l.*, signed by the labourers, delegates, Messrs. Gresham, Johnson, and O'Mara, and this was followed by something like order for a moment, but the uproar soon burst forth more loudly than before, and threatening language against the committee of the Conference was freely indulged in.

At length Mr. H. Noble (bricklayer) presented himself at the window, and, as he had a paper in his hand to which he appeared to be about to refer, the crowd listened attentively for an explanation. He said—Fellow-workmen, I will tell you exactly what we have done with the money we have received. The amount of money which we sent to the bricklayers, in order to pay them 1s. 1d. a-head—which was all we could give—was 58*l.* To the masons we sent 29*l.*; to the painters, 19*l.*; to the plasterers, 33*l.*; to the carpenters and joiners, 152*l.*, and to the labourers' committee, through your delegates, Gresham, Johnson, and O'Mara, 175*l.* In addition to this, we paid the Woolwich men, 551 in number, the stone-sawyers, the smiths, and the plumbers; and to Trollope's men alone we paid 120*l.* (A Voice.—"Yes; they got it all, and we got none.") Steady, my friends. Why, they are the men that you called out for the nine hours, and they must be maintained. (A Voice.—"Ay, ay; that's right enough.") We paid to those men a dividend of 12s. each for the mechanic, and 8s. for the labourer. That amounted to between 600*l.* and £700, which was the whole of the money that was collected. There was no more. It was equally divided among the whole lot, labourers and mechanics alike, and the amount that each received was 1s. 1d. per head. If you want anything more plain and straightforward than that, perhaps you'll tell me. I see that my words are being taken down; but you'll call upon me to make an exposure, and when you come in this way to test the integrity of men who are trying to do their best for you, it is necessary that our position should be fully made known to you, and we fear nothing. The point is this:—If the masters had not shut their shops and locked the men out, we should have had ample money to carry out the nine hours' movement; but as the masters have locked out many thousands of men, how do you suppose that we can guarantee you anything like a tangible support? Do you know how much we should want to give you anything like a tangible amount? Why, £20,000 or £30,000 a week. The fact is, my friends, this is a question of principle against capital, and if you are not prepared to stand for a week or two against the oppressive means which the masters are using against you, why, then, the working man must fall. But the country is only just now being aroused, and to-night the Trades Delegates are to meet to see what assistance they will give you. They met last week and adjourned till to-night, in order that in the meantime they might take the opinions of their several societies. To-night we shall know what these opinions are. The 100*l.* which we have received from the Amalgamated Engineers, and the 20*l.* from the Hatters have been equally divided among you all, and those of you who have not got your quota will do so on applying at your proper houses. Then, again, we have six delegates going round the country, but there has not yet been time for us to get any funds from them. To-morrow, no doubt, the masters will open their shops, and will present the document to you to sign. Now, then, if you are prepared to act with the principle of men, you won't sign it, and they will be obliged to open their shops without it. (Cheers, and some uproar.) That man there who is making such a bother has been earning 2s. 6d. a-day for carrying boards about, and now he's got some money he's making more noise than you who have only had 1s. 1d. To-night we shall select different houses, where committees will sit from every large firm in the metropolis. The names of those houses will be made known, and then I hope we shall have no more such crowds as this round these doors. I repeat that this is a question of principle as against capital. If you don't act like men you'll lose; but if you act like men, why of course you'll win. (A Voice.—"We want our rights.") So do we all, and I should like to see every one of you hold up your hands as a signal that you'll never make that detestable declaration. (This last *coup* was successful; nearly every hand was held up against the declaration, and Mr. Noble retired from the window.)

Thus ended what at one time threatened to be a very serious *émeute.*

ROMISH OPPOSITION TO THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

Some time ago we published a very interesting communication from the Rev. J. P. Garrett, Rector of Kellertown, County Carlow, in which the writer detailed what he saw during a visit to this district. The letter has been re-published in several journals, not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland, and as the testimony of a clergyman so respected and well-known as Mr. Garrett was undoubtedly an important contribution to what may be termed revival literature. Amongst other papers in which it was published was the *Carlow Sentinel*, a well-conducted Conservative contemporary, circulating extensively in the district in which it is published. Since the publication of the letter, Mr. Garrett has been subjected to a series of petty annoyances, at the hands of the Romanists, that neither his Christian character as a clergyman, nor his position as an extensive land-owner, appears able to check. The Romish press of the neighbourhood has teemed with scurrilous letters from priests, and scarcely less scurrilous "leaders," directed against Mr. Garrett personally, and the movement which he described; and, as a last effort, some half-educated priest, better read in Hudibras than the Gospel, and more familiar with vile epithets than the words of Divine truth, has written, and found a print willing to publish, a column of wretched and filthy doggrel, caricaturing Mr. Garrett's letter.

The doggrel in question has been re-issued as a handbill, and is selling about the streets of Carlow, under the eyes of the constabulary, without any attempt being made to check the persons who do so. Suppose some similar production was concocted concerning a priest, and "cried" in his neighbourhood, the whole *posse comitatus* would be brought to bear on the offenders.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GALWAY TO NEW YORK.—The Prince Albert is once again on this line. This very powerful Royal mail steamship is, we understand, elegantly fitted up in every department; her accommodation for all classes of passengers is very superior. The Prince Albert will sail for New York, &c., on Saturday, September, 20th, and we have heard from the agents, Messrs. Charley and Malcolm, Donegall quay, Belfast, that she is rapidly filling up. The steamer Jason, which sailed from Galway on Saturday last, had 627 passengers of all classes, besides a large general cargo. This great number of passengers tells well for the Galway line. The advantage of sailing directly into the Atlantic, whereby the dangers and risks of the Channel are avoided is so evident that the Galway route is fast becoming the favourite with passengers for California and the Far West.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A disease that destroys beauty is often regarded by females as a heavier affliction than a disease that may even endanger life. The fair sex are amongst the best customers of Professor Holloway, for nothing yet invented has so complete a mastery over all skin diseases as this famous Ointment. A female face covered with pimples and blotches is a repulsive sight, but it is a comfort to know that there is, an Ointment which can clear off all those disfigurements and restore purity and brilliancy to the complexion without danger. Holloway's searching Ointment penetrates to the seat of every cutaneous disease.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE CURRAGH CAMP GAMES AND RACES.

STEWARDS:—Staff, Captain Beresford, A.D.C.; Royal Artillery, Major Newton, R.H.A.; 1st Royal Dragoons, Captain Coney; Scots Greys, Captain Browne; 5th Royal Lancers, Captain Grant; Royal Engineers, Captain Fyers; Military Train, G. Fleming Esq., V.S.; 2nd Battalion 10th Regt., Captain Manners; 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Major Douglas; 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, Captain Thompson; 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, Captain Cornes; 55th Regiment, Lieut. Dalton; 76th Regiment, Dr. Fraser; Antrim Artillery, Lieut. A. O'Ryan; Royal North Lincoln, Captain Langstaffe; Stafford Light Infantry, Lieutenant Jervis.—CAPT. CORNES, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, Treasurer.

These interesting games and races will come off on Monday and Tuesday next, August 29th and 30th, and every arrangement has been made to render them one of the most interesting events of the season.

The games will take place on Monday, August 29th.
Games to commence at one o'clock p.m.

1st Race.—Flat race, 500 yards, open to all non-commissioned officers. First prize, 2*l.*; second prize, 1*l.*

2nd Race.—Flat race, 500 yards, open to all privates. First prize, 2*l.*; second prize, 1*l.*

3rd Race.—Flat race, 100 yards, open to non-commissioned officers. First prize 2*l.*; second prize, 1*l.*

4th Race.—Flat race, 100 yards, open to privates. First prize, 2*l.*; second prize, 1*l.*

5th Race.—Flat race, 200 yards, open to drummers, buglers, and boys under 15 years of age. First prize, 10s.; second prize, 5s.

6th.—Long Jump with run, open to all. First prize, 1*l.*; second prize, 10s.

7th.—High Leap, open to all. First prize, 1*l.*; second prize, 10s.

8th.—Sack Race, 100 yards, open to all. First prize, 10s.; second prize, 5s.

9th.—Hurdle Race, 250 yards, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, open to all. First prize, 2*l.*; second prize, 1*l.*

10th.—Hop, Step, and Jump, open to all. First prize, 10s.; second prize, 5s.

11th.—Flat Race, (Anglesea Post), 1 mile, open to all. First prize, 3*l.*; second prize, 2*l.*

12th.—Flat Race for all Officers, 1 mile. A Silver Cup.

13th.—Flat Race for all Officers, 100 yards. A Cigar Case.

14th.—Wheelbarrow Race (Blindfolded) open to all, 300 yards. First prize, 10s; second prize, 5s.

15th.—Putting the Stone and throwing the Hammer. First prize, 1*l.*; second prize, 10s.

16th.—Flat Race, for Schoolmasters, 250 yards. First prize, a gold pencil case; second prize, an edition of Shakspere.

17th.—Champion Race, open to winners of prizes only, 300 yards (flat). Prize, a silver watch.

18th.—Tilt at the Ring, and picking up a Pockethandkerchief at full gallop—for Officers, regimental sword only to be used. Prize, a gold ring.

19th.—A Walking Match, for Officers; distance one mile. Prize to be given by the ladies of the Camp.

20th.—A Greasy Pole, open to all. Prize, a leg of mutton.

The Races will come off on Tuesday, the 30th, to start at half-past twelve o'clock.

FIRST RACE.

The Curragh Camp Stakes of 4 sovs. each, 2 forfeit if declared on or before 10 a.m., on the morning of the race, with 35 sovs. added. Two miles. If four horses start the second to save his stake. 3 years old 9st. 9lb.; 4 years 10st. 11lb.; 5 years 11st. 4lb.; 6 years and aged 11st. 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses to carry 7lb. extra. The winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; any surplus over the selling price to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

SECOND RACE.

A Hurdle Race of 2 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added. 3 yrs. old 9st. 7lb.; 4 years 10st.; 5 years 10st. 7lb.; 6 years old and aged 11st; thoroughbred horses 7lbs. extra. One mile and a-half, over five flights of hurdles.

THIRD RACE.

The Balaklava Stakes of 2 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, for passed Cavalry chargers (Staff and Regimental) that have been ridden as such during the last three months, 12st. each. One mile and a half, on the Peel course.

FOURTH RACE.

The Inkermann Stakes of 2 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added for Infantry Chargers (Staff and Regimental) that have been ridden as such for the last three months, 12st. each. One mile and a half, on the Peel Course.

FIFTH RACE.

The Scurry Stakes of 1 sov. each, with 10 sovs. added, for half-bred Horses, 11st. each. Three quarters of a mile, the last Horse to pay the second Horse's stake. The winner to be sold for 25 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; any surplus over the selling price to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

SIXTH RACE.

The Beaten Plate of 1 sov., with added, for beaten horses. Anglesea Post. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint.

SEVENTH RACE.

A Pony Race of 1 sov. each, with added. Catch Weights, for ponies under 14 hands. Three-quarters of a mile.

RULES.

1st. All horses to be *bona fide* the property of, and ridden by officers belonging to the staff and regiments serving at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge, and to have been in their possession in Ireland for one month previous to the day of the race, and all horses that have been entered and started for any race to which public money has been added *to carry 10lbs. extra.*

2nd. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

3rd. All Horses to be named for all the races (except the Beaten Plate) to Captain Cornes, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, Curragh Camp, by four o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 26th instant. The entry to be in writing, with the name of the owner, age, colour, and weight to be carried, and colour of the rider. Any Gentleman riding in the wrong colour to be fined 1 sov. The entrance money to be sent with the nomination.

4th. The winner of each race to pay 1 sov. to the Judge, and the riders to pay 2s. 6d. to the Weigher for each time they ride.

5th. All Horses to be ridden in front of the Stand before starting for each race.

6th. All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, and such decision to be final.

7th. The Stewards to have the power of postponing the races.

REVIVAL OF AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that, notwithstanding the denials of the Southerners, the African slave trade is carried on with great activity. He says:—"An account which appeared on the 23d ult., in the St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner* admirably illustrates the manner in which slaves are treated, even when notice of them is given to the proper federal authorities. It seems that the Deputy United States Marshal, upon being informed that such a vessel was off the coast, made inquiries which resulted in his 'hearing of no slaver, and only a rumour that negroes had been landed to the southward.' Proceeding in that direction, he found that 'about six weeks previous four sailors had reported that they were part of the crew of the schooner Experiment, had landed a cargo of Africans near Jupiter, and breached the vessel.' The Deputy-Marshal did not, of course, find at that late hour in the day any sign of niggers or ship; and the editor of the *Examiner* closes his account by saying:—'At any rate the birds had flown before he got there. We understand more are expected shortly.' So light a watch is, in fact, kept along the coast between Key West and Pensacola, that 'rumours' of the landing of slave cargoes may be considered to travel pretty swiftly if they reach the ears of Government officials even six weeks after 'the birds have flown,' and no rule of caution is thought to be violated by the newspapers in boasting that 'more are expected shortly;' neither is the traffic commented on with the slightest sign of surprise or disapprobation.

"I have no doubt that time will develope some startling facts in the history of slavery since May, 1858. There are said to exist depots of 'savages' in over 20 large cities or towns at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them, at times, to the number of several hundreds. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis, and Columbus, have been named to me by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether, in these three places, about 900 imported blacks. He said that it was notorious, throughout Georgia and Alabama, six weeks ago, that quite a fleet of slavers was expected to land cargoes within a month or two in one of the Florida inlets not far from Key West. You will recollect I told you before that a gentleman of the most undoubted veracity had informed me that the boast had been made to him, semi-confidentially, by an interested individual whose name is known throughout the Union, that twelve slave vessels would discharge their living freight upon our shores within ninety days from the 1st June last. And he said that his estimate of the number of cargoes of 'savages' that had been successfully transported into the interior, within eighteen months, was between 60 and 70. Supposing each vessel to contain, deducting loss by death, 250 blacks, the late increase of slave population at the South, by importations from the coast of Africa, must have been over 15,000. Startling as these facts must appear, and incredulous as many readers may be concerning them, I have not ventured to communicate them to you without being fully persuaded in my own mind that they cannot be successfully gainsaid. It seems also to be well understood that the large proportion of vessels engaged in the slave traffic are not only built at the North, but are fitted out there, with a full knowledge of the use to which they are destined, and with an eye to share in the profits of their nefarious expeditions. Upon this subject, it will be exceedingly difficult to get proof, and yet I am morally sure, from hints I have heard cast out here, that there are actually two vessels being prepared at this moment for a slave trip from the port of New York, and that a considerable number of such vessels are being made ready for sea in the New England States. I should add, that at least four out of five, perhaps nine out of ten, of the planters at the South are alarmed, as well as incensed, against those who are endeavouring to nullify the federal laws prohibiting the slave trade. The more sagacious political leaders, including Col. Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens and others, recognise that every Southern politician who identifies himself with the traffic must eventually be swamped by the indignation of the respectable slaveholding citizens of the older Southern States. Only a few desperate ultraists, like Brown of Mississippi (I am not sure but he stands alone), count, by encouraging the introduction of 'savages,' upon the support of those middling and lower classes who hitherto have not been able to possess negroes, but now look forward with exultation to the day when they shall have 'darkies' to wait on them as well as their betters. Brown even hopes that his zeal for the traffic may make him President of the United States. Douglass makes a similar calculation on account of his zeal against it."

THE IRISH HARP.—Byrne, the celebrated Irish harper, has returned to Dublin from the Curragh, after a most successful and flattering ten days' *sejour* there, under the patronage of Major Shirley. He is on his way to Scotland, to Lord John Scott, whose ducal house has been long famed as the bardic home.

Literary Notice.

CRITICAL NOTICE.—*Observations on the Position, Occupied by the Corporation of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.* By RAWDON MACNAMARA, M.R.C.S.I., &c., &c. Dublin: M'GLASHAN & GILL.

This is an able, temperate, and interesting pamphlet upon a very important subject. We have, on more than one occasion, alluded to the difficulties arising from the regulations respecting surgeoncies in the army, and from the want of union between the University and the College of Surgeons. To remedy these difficulties, the University of Dublin proposed, on the 4th of February of the present year, to receive the certificates of the professors of the College of Surgeons as a qualification for examination, provided the students should have kept an *annus medicus* in the School of Physic. The University required that the certificates of the School of Physic should be reciprocally received by the College of Surgeons. These proposals were opposed by Mr. Macnamara—firstly, because the University required the student from the College of Surgeons to put in an entire *annus medicus* in the School of Physic, without offering any equivalent privilege to the College of Surgeons; and, secondly, because there was no recognition of the private schools of Dublin, in which the system of catechetical and demonstrative education is carried to the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. The pamphlet contains a powerful argument in defence of the claims of private schools, and against the restrictive proposals of Trinity College. Some valuable statistical matter is given, both in the argument itself and by means of tables at the end. The *brochure* is necessarily addressed to a limited class of readers, yet, we assure unprofessional readers that they will find in it a mass of very interesting information, conveyed in a terse and forcible style.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.—SARDINIA.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

TURIN, AUGUST 21ST.—Within a week at the latest the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Romagna as well, will have given their national vote against the restoration of their evicted governments, and it requires no augury to be able to predict the unanimity of that vote in each and all of the countries named, where the people will declare by acclamations the annexation of their country to Piedmont under the constitutional wayc of Vitor Emmanuel. The unanimity of the votes in the Tuscan assembly is a most notable fact, when we remember that most of the deputies have always professed very moderate sentiments, and that the two propositions for the abolition of the Lorraine dynasty and the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont were brought forward by persons whose families were most sincerely attached to the Prince and his house, and who filled the highest stations at court. In the Duchy of Parma there were some trifling differences of opinion, which ended, however, in confirming the principle of annexation, a principle that now prevails in Italy. Piacenza and Parma, frontier cities and of equal importance, have always been rivals, and even now they seem to be threatened with disunion and discord. Piacenza wished to join Modena and share her destinies; but at Parma some politicians judged it more prudent to separate the fortunes of their little State from those of its neighbour, alleging that in the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca no decision in point of fact was come to respecting the Duchy of Parma. The people there do not trouble themselves about this nice distinction. The two municipal councils of Piacenza and Parma, which were recently appointed by what was almost universal suffrage, have mutually and unanimously decreed the union of the two countries with the Duchy of Modena, inviting Cavaliere Farini to assume the reins of government.

Before many days are over the four Italian provinces will, I have reason to believe, officially declare their vote to Napoleon III., as they will to the King Victor Emmanuel. Napoleon will speak them fair, but nothing more. What will the King of Piedmont do, or, to speak more correctly, what will his Ministers constitutionally advise him to do? One thing is certain, that his Majesty will not reject the offer, but accept it provisionally, making an appeal in the meantime to Europe, and remitting the decision to a European congress. Such was the line of conduct contemplated a few days ago.—There is some hesitation now, and they are thinking of expedients. It would be desirable, they imagine, if those provinces were to appoint a regent who should introduce the Piedmontese codes of law pending the conclusion of the conferences at Zurich, and they apprehend an irruption into Lombardy on the part of Austria, in case the vote of the people should be accepted here. In the meantime, Prince Poniatowski has gone to Florence, on a special mission from Prince Napoleon. The son-in-law of the King wishes the Tuscans and the other provinces to elect him as their temporary regent, to rule in the name of the King of Piedmont. The proposal is singular; the people will at least wish to be assured that the Emperor is acquainted with the plan, and that he approves of it. Unfortunately the Prince is not held in very high estimation in Tuscany, where he spent the greater part of his youth.

The Assembly at Florence is not going to make any useless speeches, and lest it should displease the Emperor, who has no great love for Parliaments, will adjourn *sine die* till better times come round.

The mission of the Count de Reiset appears to be at an end. He came to recommend the restoration of the princes and to study the country. He began everywhere by using strong language, and giving it to be understood that French garrisons were very shortly to be introduced. By degrees, either from the pithy answers he received, or from the unprecedented facts he witnessed, his words became benignant, and there was no further mention of French garrisons. From all this, what is left for us to hope? Perhaps there is to be no restoration of the fallen dynasties, and perhaps no annexation of those provinces to Piedmont. Such, at least, is the conviction of many. But as I was conversing yesterday with an eminent statesman, who knows several State secrets touching Sardinian diplomacy, I found to my amazement that he confidently believed in the annexation. I observed to him that it was not Austria alone that would oppose the formation of a large and powerful kingdom in Italy, but he interrupted me, and said—"I fully understand what you mean; for all that, I hold it for certain that in the defensive treaty concluded some months ago between France and Piedmont there is a clause stipulating that in case of war against and victory over Austria Piedmont should be enabled to extend her territory until she obtains a population of about twelve millions. Now, by the union of the Italian central provinces the subjects of Sardinia would not be greater, but still less, than the contemplated total."

A.

The deputation appointed to present to the King of Sardinia the medal which has been struck by a private society, in commemoration of the words pronounced by his Majesty on his opening the session of the Piedmontese Parliament on the 10th of January last, had the honour of an audience on the 20th. Count Mamiani, president of the committee, reminded his Majesty of the memorable words—"We are not insensible to the cry of grief which we hear from every part of Italy." His Majesty replied as follows:—

"I thank you for your beautiful present. Ever since it has been in my power, I have consecrated my efforts to the great national cause. I have it constantly before my mind—I live for it, and am ready to die for it. Difficulties and misfortunes arise which must be surmounted, and they certainly will, for I have witnessed the courage and discipline of which the Italians are capable. Under present circumstances, it has been impossible to go further, as I might have wished. In the midst of past sorrows, I have found great consolation in seeing that the Italians have understood me, and have not entertained a doubt concerning me. The masses, blinded by excessive enthusiasm, are sometimes led astray; I might have pardoned such false steps, but I repeat that I have nothing to reproach them with. It seems incredible that some countries that are unfavourable to us do not or will not believe that there is nothing obscure or insidious in my policy. Frankness and straightforwardness are its companions—perhaps it is the going straight to the object in view that creates displeasure. The Italian question is very clear, and it is no doubt on that account they will not understand it. The union, perfect order and wisdom which the people of Tuscany, the Duchies and the Romagna, now display, are admirable. I certainly did not think that Italy was incapable of acting so, still the spectacle of such an attitude affords me great pleasure. Have, therefore, faith in me, gentlemen, and be assured that now, as well as in future, I shall do everything in my power to promote the welfare of Italy."

A letter from Desenzano, in the *Opinione* of the 17th, says:—

"The little flotilla of the Benaco is complete. These five gunboats, perfectly constructed, and rendering us masters of the lake, have been delivered by the French rear-admiral to the Sardinian rear-admiral, Beauvard. The French rear-admiral has received from the King the title of Commander of the Order of Saint Maurice; some French officers have been made knights of the order, and 18,000 francs have been distributed to the French sailors by order of the King. On occasion of the Emperor's fete there was a banquet to the sailors of the two nations, which Rear-Admiral Dupony honoured with his presence."

THE DEFENSIVE LEAGUE.

The defensive league between the provisional governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the Dictator of Modena has been signed by the Marquis Ginori for Tuscany, the Marquis Coccapani for Modena, and Prince Astorre Hercolani for the junta of Bologna. The object of this league is thus defined by the Italian journals:—To prevent the restoration of the fallen governments; to maintain internal order; and to lay down the bases of the assimilation of institutions.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF MODENA.

The National Assembly of Modena, in its sitting of the 23rd unanimously voted the following decrees:—

1. The confirmation of the dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full powers to contract a loan of 5,000,000 lires.

2. The erection of a monument to commemorate the votes of the Assembly decreeing the dechéance of Francis V. and the annexation of Modena to Piedmont.

3. That the volunteers who served in the late campaign for the independence of Italy have deserved well of their country.

4. That the Dictator be charged to negociate with the several foreign powers for the restitution of the political prisoners which Francis V. carried away with him on leaving the country.

The Assembly was afterwards prorogued.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Jassy, in the *Wanderer* of Vienna says:—"The Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Bucharest, has closed its session. At the opening parties were much divided, but a spirit of union displayed itself by degrees, and in the last sitting but one twenty propositions were voted almost unanimously. Among others it was decided that a loan of eighty millions of piastres should be negociated abroad, and that a discount and mortgage bank should be established. The unlimited liberty of the press is not without influence on the administration, and has brought to light various abuses. The Government has been rendered more attentive, and almost all the inquiries instituted have proved that the journals have been right in their remarks."

THE DUCHIES.

A correspondent of the *Nord* of Brussels makes the following remarks on the future prospects of the Italian duchies:—

It is impossible not to perceive that the grand national movement in Tuscany and Modena has nothing demagogical in its character and spirit. The oldest, most powerful, and wealthiest families are at its head, and it would be absurd to accuse them of entertaining revolutionary principles. There is no hope for anarchy or disorder. Everything is done quietly, nor is there any violence in language even. People calmly express their sincere desires, and profound convictions. All seem determined not to take back the fugitive princes. The stipulations of Villafranca will, therefore, prove unrealisable, so far as the duchies are concerned. But what will be the result? There seem to be only two alternatives, the annexation of the duchies of Tuscany and Modena to Piedmont, or the formation of a Central Italian kingdom, to include, perhaps, with the two duchies, the legations, and the cities of Parma and Piacenza, or at least some portion of the territories forming the hereditary domain of Duke Robert II.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Bologna, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the governor of that city, M. Cipriani, and the Minister of Finance, M. Pepoli, had gone to Ferrara, where they obtained a most flattering reception from the authorities and population. They were, it adds, to visit Rimini, which is an important position on account of Pontifical troops being in the vicinity.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says:—"With respect to the project of fortifying the coasts of the North Sea, it is said that Prussia intends inviting to a conference at Berlin all the States whose territories extend to the coast, such as Oldenburgh, Hanover, &c., before making any proposition on the subject to the Germanic Diet. Of course the States alluded to will be ready enough to come to an understanding with Prussia on the subject, but the grand question is, whether the Diet will vote funds for that purpose. At all events Prussia will carry out her intention of executing these works, even if the Diet should refuse to make any sacrifice for them."

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The *Vienna Gazette* says:—

We are assured that the Prince Regent will seize the occasion of the address from Stettin to make a statement of his opinions on the question of the federal reform. The Prussian Government is very far from favouring the agitation which is just now produced by the prospect of a change in the political relations of Germany. In our official circles people rate this movement and these projects in the air at their true value. They are astonished at the *naïveté* with which the isolated partisans of this new order of things give themselves out as the representatives of the German nation. By what right, say they, do 300 Hanoverians, 100 Hessians, 200 inhabitants of Baden, 150 Thuringians, 500 people of Stettin, impose on the German Governments their plans of reform, and pretend that they are the wishes of the German people? What are the German peoples, what are the legislative assemblies of the Confederation, which manifest the predominance of this pretended national wish for a central usurping power, under the leadership of Prussia, and for a federal parliament, to which the federal countries should be subordinately represented?

A Berlin letter, in the *Boersenhalle* of Hamburg, says: It is asked what attitude Prussia will assume with regard to the great national movement in favour of federal reform. The answer is that she cannot for the moment take any initiative, but she must allow the waves to rise gradually. She cannot resist that flood, for to do so would be to annihilate the hopes excited, and to destroy all confidence in Prussia. Such, in fact, appears to be the intention of the Prussian Government, and it is by mistake that a journal has announced that the Prince Regent had returned an unfavourable reply to the address from Stettin. The Prince has not yet replied to the address, and his answer will probably be very different from what the adversaries of the present movement expect.

THE SEASON AT HOMBOURG.

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"HOMBOURG, AUGUST 12, 1859.—'La saison à manquée' is the cry at all the German baths, and I see by the 'Foreigners' List' that there are 1,000 visitors less this year than at the corresponding period of last year; but still, we have a fair share of visiters, attracted by the celebrated Elizabethan Spring, and by the more attractive charms of roulette and rouge et noir. Amongst the royal and semi-royal personages we have the Duchess of Mechlenburg-Schwerin and the Princess of Reuss-Grietz and family on a visit to the Landgrave, and in private apartments the Duke and Duchess of Holstein-Augustenburg, Crown Prince and Princesses, and the Prince Felix of Hohenlohe and Princess.

"The British aristocracy is represented by Lady Clanricarde and sons, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lady Ruthven, Lord S. Osborne, Lady Clinton and niece, Lady G. Bathurst, Lady Emily Ponsonby and family, Lord and Lady Kennedy, Earl of Pembroke, and many others.

"Few French or Russians are here this year; the former prevented from coming, probably, on account of the war, and the latter seem to prefer Baden and Wiebad this year. There has been much high play this season, and at one period the shareholders of the establishment were apprehensive that their usual dividend of 40s. would fall off, in consequence of the success of Madame de B——, a young Jewess, who won no less than 400,000f. (£16,000), and of several other notabilities of the demi-monde of Paris, who were at first very successful; but atterly the bank has won, and the dividend is safe. One hears little of politics here, as gambling is the chief excitement; but occasionally we hear of angry disputes at Frankfort between the Austrians and Prussians, and doubtless the bad feeling between the two countries is extending, and causes much uneasiness at those places where troops of the two nations are in garrison.

"A new spring has been discovered lately with very valuable mineral qualities, and it now attracts many invalids. Many improvements are being made in the rides and drives about Hombourg, and shortly it will be one of the most picturesque of the German baths. The lodging houses here are excellent, abundant, and reasonable in price, whilst the living at the Cursaal, and other *table d'hotes* is very good."—*Globe.*

General Garibaldi passed in review on the 18th, on the exercise ground of Modena, a part of the eleventh division of the Italian army, and declared himself much pleased with its appearance. He afterwards visited the military hospital, and spoke most kindly to several of the wounded soldiers.

M. LOUIS BLANC AND THE AMNESTY.—It would appear that M. Louis Blanc has received letters dissenting from his previous announcement that he would not accept the amnesty. He writes another letter to say that in his opinion the amnesty granted by the French ruler may be fairly hailed as a blessing by many among the exiles, whom their forlorn position in a foreign country, or family ties of a specially urgent character, justify in returning to their native land. The amnesty being unconditional, no sort of stain whatever attaches the act of availing oneself of it, more especially if it be for the purpose of fulfilling domestic duties not less imperious and sacred than those arising from political convictions. No man, therefore, conscientiously influenced by such contingencies is obnoxious or to blame for seizing the opportunity, though reluctant to receive the boon. M. Louis Blanc, however, reiterates his opinion that Frenchmen who have strong and obvious motives for believing that their return, besides being unsafe, would be of no avail either to their cause or to their country, are perfectly entitled to remain where they can speak out their mind, and enjoy the ennobling protection of the law. To serve France in France, he says, is for us now plainly impossible. To serve her abroad is the only chance we have left, at least so long as the policy of the Empire remains unchanged.

AN EXCITING DUEL IN ARIZONA.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following particulars of an affair of honour between the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, delegate from Arizona, and E. E. Cross, editor of the *Arizonian*. The duel was fought near Tabac, in Arizona. The correspondent says:—"They fought with Burnside rifles, at forty paces. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round the cap on Mowry's rifle did not explode, while Cross' ball whistled harmlessly past his antagonist. Mowry held his rifle still levelled, as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many, not understanding the code, supposed that he designed trying it again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of 'Hold your fire!' 'Don't shoot, Mowry!' Cross stood perfectly calm, awaiting the result. Mr. Mercer (Mowry's second) advanced, when Mowry lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They still claimed their shot as a right under the code. Mr. Cross unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the code, who agreed with Mr. Mowry that he was entitled to the shot, Captain Donaldson (Cross' second) acquiesced, and Mr. Cross, handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist. At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became terribly excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair; but, upon learning that those present supposed to be the best acquainted with the duello had declared him entitled to it, they reluctantly fell back. At the word, Mr. Mowry fired in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Cross had stood directly facing him, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe, fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single evidence of fear was displayed. Tears sprung into his eyes, and all enmity vanished before such an exhibition. Mr. Mercer (Mowry's second) crossed the field, and taking Cross by the hand, informed him that Mr. Mowry was satisfied. They started forward to meet Mowry, who was advancing, and after shaking hands they stood for some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends.

AUSTRALIAN PROGRESS.—A Melbourne correspondent of the *Era* says:—"Things have changed in Melbourne as they have in Sydney. The Theatre Royal has gone from Mr. Coppin, and the Princess' is no longer under the management of Mr. Black. The entire aspect of Melbourne has undergone a transformation. Shops that were occupied by grocers six months ago are kept by linendrapers now. Places that were mere sheds six months since have changed into stone palaces. The old Post-office has been swept away and a new one is to be built on its site of a far more imposing appearance than that of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London. Railway stations have been erected equalling in extent those at home, with refreshment-rooms equally as commodious. Indeed, the refreshment-rooms of the Victoria Railway, at the station in Spencer-street, and that at Williamstown, are as well appointed as any on the line from London to Brighton, or any on the line from the Waterloo Road to Southampton. The enterprising speculators, Messrs. Spiers & Pond, of the Cefe de Paris, in Melbourne, have availed themselves of all their knowledge of English and Continental railways. The comforts of the station at Carlisle, the elegancies of the *buffet* at Amiens, and the pretty faces to be found at Derby or Swindon' are all combined in the stations at Melbourne, Williamstown, and Sunbury, here at the other end of the globe."

ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH BAR.—Decidedly the eloquent, courteous, though somewhat ironical bar of Paris is buried, *petit collet*, square cap, and all, in a slough of romance, out of which, all stirred as it is now and then by the wind of nobility, it cannot extricate itself. The First Chamber is busy at this moment pleading one of the most extraordinary and romantic cases ever submitted to the novel reader by the horror-stricken imagination of Anne Radcliffe. In the *Ave Mort* Jules Janin has invented something like it, but falling far short of the reality, so true it is that everything happens in civilised countries. One of the oldest and most powerful names in Brittany—that of Lantiny—is now defending its honour, tooth and nail, for it has been usurped too long, and it has grown weary with suffering the abuse. In the year 1788 a Countess de Maurey, being separated from her husband for certain peccadilloes, as was much the fashion then, the same as now, was living in a convent, which, by-the-bye, has ceased to be the mode in the like case now-a-days. The convent chosen was that of Buron, which possessed for spiritual director of the ladies a handsome young monk of Fontevrault, whose name was Daviere. In a year or two the Revolution broke out—monks and nuns became obsolete and forbidden things, and Daviere became the priest of the small village of Aze, while the Countess, quite bewildered, not knowing where to fly, to shelter her innocence, naturally bethought herself that it would nowhere be so securely protected as with her spiritual adviser and confessor, her spiritual father in God, the handsome young monk of Fontevrault. Ah! but from bad to worse. After the suppression of convents came the suppression of priests and of aristocrats of all kinds—the monk disappeared, the Countess was arrested, conveyed to prison, convicted of being well born, and sentenced to death. The night before her execution, while she was on her knees imploring Heaven for mercy, at the witching hour of twelve the door of her cell creaked upon its hinges, and her jailor stood before her and whispered in her ear, "Consent to become my wife and your sentence shall be revoked." The Countess shuddered, her aristocratic instincts gave her disgust and loathing at the idea of such a union—but the love of life in one so young and beautiful overcame other scruples, and she murmured, "But my husband——." But that was no objection in those days. The Count's emigration had classed him amongst the legally dead, and a divorce from this travelling corpse could be had for the asking for—and soin a few days the beautiful Countess Maurey, preserving her fortune as Mademoiselle de Lantivy, became the wife of Citizen Daviere; for the handsome young monk of Fontevrault, the pious confessor of Buron, the humble village priest of Aze, the jailor of the prison of Laval, had become no other than the Citizen Daviere. One son was born of this marriage. He is now an old man being born in 1795. He has been called from his childhood Daviere de Lantivy, and the present suit is instituted against him and his family, for bearing the name, by the Counts de Lantivy, who having been what they call defrauded of their rightful inheritance by the carrying away of the dowry of the Countess de Maurey—which would have returned to the Lantivys if she had not married Daviere—think it very hard that the name itself, as well as the money, should likewise have passed to the unskirted monk of Fontevrault. The case is a very difficult one to judge at the Paris bar, as one of the most exalted of its members stands in precisely the same position as the son of Daviere, the monk, and the decision now about to be given may expose him to the same liability of attack by the relations of his mother, whose name he bears. This case is watched with the greatest interest, for if carried for judgment to a higher tribunal, it will most likely be submitted to the verdict of that very authority whose name is European, whose power is unbounded in questions of law, and who will thereby establish a precedent which may condemn his children, if not himself, to the same humiliation as that, perhaps, in preparation for Daviere de Lantivy.

THE MIXED EDUCATION QUESTION.

(*From the Manchester Guardian.*)

The Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland can hardly expect to get what they ask. We may reasonably suspect them of demanding a great deal in order to make what they will be content to accept seem smaller than it otherwise would do by comparison. Their modest requirement is that the State should hand over to them annually a sum of money proportionate to the numbers of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, to be spent by them irresponsibly for the purpose of public education. Now the simple answer to that request is that to concede it would be a move, and a very great move, in precisely the opposite direction to that in which we are going. Instead of investing ecclesiastics of any communion with absolute control over the public money set aside for the instruction of youth, the tendency of opinion is decidedly to diminish and restrict the power of this kind which they already possess.

It is an unfortunate thing that the Irish system of National Education, after so long working smoothly, has recently got out of gear. A few years ago, the wrath of episcopal conclaves, and even of the Holy See, was freely launched against the god'ess colleges, and we know not what besides, but respected the machinery by which the rudiments of instruction were imparted to the children of the poor. Even now those who avow themselves dissatisfied with its working bear willing testimony to the good which it has produced, not only in the way of popular enlightenment, but in the introduction of a better tone of feeling. Latterly, however, it has been too apparent that the confidence of the Roman Catholic clergy and people in the National System has been shaken. About a fortnight before the close of the last session, Mr. Maguire gave the House of Commons a full and very temperate statement of the grounds of complaint alleged by his Church. The original rule of the plan was, that secular teaching should be given to children of all communions mixed, but as to religious teaching, Roman Catholic children were not allowed to be present when Protestant or Presbyterian children were undergoing doctrinal instruction, and *vice versa.* Recent departures from this principle in practice appear to be the chief cause of the discontent which the clerical agitators of Ireland are turning to account. On the occasion we have referred to, a circumstance was mentioned by the member for Dungarven which inclines us to believe that the dissatisfaction of which he was the mouthpiece is not altogether unfounded. He affirmed that one of the head inspectors had reported that about 100,000 children divided among the various schools in Ulster were habitually present when the Protestant version of the Scriptures was being read, or when Protestant instruction was being given, and that this passage in the report had been struck out of it before it was published. Now if that statement be accurate—and it was uncontradicted in Parliament—it can hardly involve less than a tacit and ungracious confession that innovations have extensively crept into the system which are not in accordance with the impartial and judicious principles upon which it was based at its commencement. Something of this kind is, indeed, admitted in the promise of Government that the whole subject shall be carefully discussed between the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland during the recess.

But the "pastoral" issued to the Irish world by the bishops assembled in Dublin, is a very different affair. It is, as was to be apprehended, an enumeration of impossible and almost imprudent demands, coupled with an assurance, which we can hardly deem sincere, that all these concessions shall speedily be obtained if the Irish people will accept, "not only with docility, but with joy," the decision of their bishops. The synod, in fact, announces, and orders to be proclaimed from every altar and pulpit in Ireland, its determination to agitate unremittingly for a system of education purely and entirely Roman Catholic, and it fortunately provides us with a very succinct definition of what "thoroughly Roman Catholic principles" are. They can only be adequately embodied in schools "so subordinated to bishops in their respective dioceses as that no books may be used in them *for secular instruction* to which the ordinary shall object; and that the teachers, both as to appointment and removal, and the selection of all books for religious instruction and the arrangements for it, be under the control of the same ordinary." It being premised that these are "thoroughly Roman Catholic principles," the prelates intimate their expectation of being immediately favoured with such a proportion of the aid allocated by Parliament as, with due regard to the numbers and condition of the Roman Catholic population, will suffice for the establishment and maintenance of schools conducted in conformity therewith. If any difficulty should be conceived in finding channels for the funds to which they deem themselves entitled, they observe that there are numerous schools, colleges, and seminaries already existing under the direction of the proper Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities; and that other similar institutions may be gradually erected. As a commencement, with regard to the higher order of education, it is proposed that the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway should be given over to be conducted on Roman Catholic principles, the College of Belfast being left for the Presbyterians, and members of the Established Church being provided for in the University of Dublin.

Of course, this programme is only drawn with a view to show what magnificent acts of usurpation the Roman Catholic hierarchy can think about if they try. Such extravagant demands are put forth, in accordance with an old line of tactics, to animate the courage of the faithful, and cover an attempt to obtain concessions of a much more moderate complexion. The bishops pretend to be aiming at things which they know are not of this age and country, and in requiring which they will not be supported even by the members of their own communion. Their primary objection to the National System of Education is levelled at the very foundations of the institution. It is not that the system has been in some respects unequally and loosely administered, which may perhaps be truly alleged, but that in its essential principles it is at variance with the teachings of the infallible Church, which holds that the control over education has been exclusively entrusted to the clergy. How it happens that the infallible Church has for nearly thirty years acquiesced in and profited by a corrupt and degraded compromise of its indefeasible pretensions, with the injunction, "Go, teach all nations," staring it in the face all the while, is not explained or hinted at further than by an evasive allusion to "the particular circumstances of the country." We apprehend that "the particular circumstances" which are really responsible for the non-recognition of ultramontane pretensions are precisely what they have been for the last quarter of a century, and are likely to remain unaltered. Briefly stated, these circumstances are, that the State in this country is master of its own affairs, and when it raises money for a public purpose chooses to superintend for itself the application of its bounty, without placing implicit trust in a body of men who get their commissions from a foreign priest, and whose most closely-cherished objects are not national, but partial and sectarian. The time has certainly not come for upsetting this principle, though its application may be temporarily embarrassed by the obstacles which the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland avow their determination to throw in its way.

SURREY SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

[Before J. E. Johnson, Esq.]

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Charlotte Buckland, 24, a simple-looking young woman, was indicted for stealing, at Croydon, a diamond gold pencil case, and other articles of jewellery, the property of Mr. Joseph White, her master. Mr. Harrison prosecuted and Mr. Lilley defended the prisoner.

It appeared, from the opening statement of Mr. Harrison, that the prosecutor was an insurance broker, and resided at No. 13, Derby-terrace, Derby-road, Croydon, with his wife. The prisoner had been in their service something like three months, having come to them with a good character. On Saturday, the 13th, the prosecutor and his wife went to Ramsgate, leaving the prisoner in charge of the house; but previous to their going Mrs. White removed sundry jewels of considerable value to the drawers of a wardrobe, in which she locked them up, taking the keys with her. The prisoner was not made acquainted as to their journey, or how long they would be absent, but Mrs. White wrote a note to her from Ramsgate on Sunday, stating that they would be home on the following day. Accordingly, they returned, and on entering the house they found that the wardrobe and drawers had been forced open, and all the jewellery mentioned in the indictment gone. In one of the drawers broken open were several sovereigns untouched. The prisoner was questioned about it, when she said that the house was broken open on Monday, while she was gone to her aunt's, and afterwards she admitted that a man had visited her on Sunday evening, stopped there all night, and on the following morning walked out with her, but he left her in a mysterious manner. She then went to her aunt's and afterwards to her master's house, which she discovered broken into, and the wardrobe forced open and ransacked of the contents. It was afterwards discovered that the servant at No. 11 had been in the house with her on Sunday evening, and while sitting at the window a strange man introduced himself, and was admitted by the prisoner. This man appeared to be on familiar terms with her, and the other servant left them together. The learned counsel said that the prosecutor had no suspicion about the prisoner robbing him, and would not even have charged her with that offence, only finding that she had admitted a man into the house.

Mrs. White was called, and she proved leaving all the jewellery safe in the wardrobe on Saturday, and she wrote to the prisoner on Sunday, informing her that they intended to return home on Monday. When they did so, she discovered that the place had been robbed. She repeated as evidence what the learned counsel had stated, and added that the letter was found unopened on the table with other letters, arrived the same morning by the post.

In cross-examination she said that she had received such an excellent character with her that she could hardly believe that she would commit such a robbery or allow any one else to do so.

Sergeant Pullen, 28 P, said he was called into Mr. White's house on the Monday morning, and the door did not appear to be forced open. It was, however, only fastened with a common latch. The drawers, &c., had been forced open with a chisel belonging to the prosecutor.

Mr. Lilley then addressed the jury at considerable length, commenting on the folly of servants admitting strangers to their masters' houses, and after a very patient hearing the jury acquitted her.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

It will be recollected that last week a lady applied to the Hon. G. C. Norton for his advice respecting the conduct of her husband, Captain William Denbigh, Sloper-Harrison, to whom she had not been then quite two months married, and whose name she had so far forgotten that she could not spell it, and had actually been obliged to go home to provide herself with the marriage certificate to refresh her memory, who she said was conducting himself in a most extraordinary manner towards her, and quite different to his professions before marriage.

On Tuesday morning, when the usual night charges had been disposed of, a person of slim figure, shabby genteel appearance, rather light complexion, meagre visage, with a thin, half-fledged moustache on the upper lip, was placed at the bar before the Hon. G. C. Norton, on a charge of intermarrying with Mrs. Jane Hayes, a widow lady, his former wife, Sophia, being then and still alive.

Chief Clerk (to the prisoner)—What is your name?

Prisoner (in a thin, shrill voice)—William Marshall, sir.

Chief Clerk—Have you no other names than William Marshall? Is your name not Harrison?

Prisoner—No, sir. My name is William Denbigh Sloper Marshall.

Chief Clerk—Marshall, and not Harrison?

Prisoner—Yes—yes, sir.

Both wives, persons of ladylike appearance and manners, were present; and the prisoner, on entering the dock, cast a hasty glance at each, and during the investigation he frequently endeavoured to put on a benignant smile while looking towards them, but both studiously avoided looking towards him.

The first witness examined was Charles Revell, one of the summoning officers belonging to the court, who said—In consequence of information I received, I accompanied two ladies, now present, to the house No. 15, Princess-place, Kennington-cross, and asked for the prisoner. I was told he was out at the time, but was expected in in a few minutes, and the ladies went inside and saw his second wife, Mrs. Harrison. I went into the house also, and in a short time the prisoner knocked and was admitted by his servant, and on seeing me he seemed very much surprised. I told him not to be alarmed at me, for that I was about to introduce him to his first wife. On seeing his first wife he seemed perfectly paralysed, and dropping down on the couch by her side, he was not able to utter a word. I then told him Mrs. Hayes, his second wife, charged him with getting married to her while he had another wife living, and asked him if this was true, and he replied, "Yes, and I am very sorry for it," and said that he must be a great blackguard for acting so. I then told him I should feel it to be my duty to take him to the station-house and charge him with the offence. I then took him into custody, and removed him to the station-house in Kennington-lane, and on the way he said he should not have got into a second marriage, but he was driven into it. At the station-house I searched him, and found on him a part of a screw of tobacco, a short clay taproom pipe, three halfpence in copper, and a part of a newspaper containing the report of the application of his wife at this court. I should say that before I took him from the house, Mrs Hayes, the second wife, took from him a gold watch, which she said belonged to her former husband. I produce the two certificates of the prisoner's marriages, which I received from both the wives, who are now present.

The certificates were here handed to the magistrate; from them it appeared that the prisoner, who then gave the name of William Denbigh Sloper Marshall, described himself as late captain in the army, bachelor, and son to Francis Marshall, shipowner, had been married at Paddington Church, to Sophia Dawson, widow, on the 3rd of July, 1858, and that on the 28th of June in the present year he was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Jane Hayes, widow, in the name of William Denbigh Sloper Harrison, described as a bachelor and captain in the army, son of Francis Harrison, Lord Denbigh, shipowner.

A lady, who sat between the two wives, here rose, and with much animation said:—Sir, my sister beside me had the misfortune, as your worship may see by the certificate in your hand, to marry the prisoner without, unfortunately, consulting her friends on the subject, and soon after, and after spending a great deal of her money, he deserted her in a most heartless and scandalous manner. He represented himself as a captain in the army, who had seen great service, and possessed six medals, received for distinguished services rendered to his country, and was possessed of considerable property, but had unfortunately lost much of it in speculations. He took my sister to Jersey, living on her money all the while, and on their return he prevailed on her to go to Hull, and from there to some friends in Lincolnshire, saying he should go there and bring her home, but from the time of her leaving town until the evening before she had not seen nor heard from him. She (witness however, having a presentiment she should see something about him neither the law or police reports, kept her eye constantly on the newspapers, and last week the report of the application of Mrs. Hayes caught her attention, and on reading it she felt at once satisfied the husband of Mrs. Hayes was also the husband of her sister. At that time she was in Norfolk, and, having communicated with her sister in town, had made up her mind to investigate the matter. With that object in view she came to town, and, having made application to the inspector of the station-house, he kindly sent Revell, the officer, with her and her sister, and of the result of their visit to the prisoner his worship was aware.

Mr. Norton (to the prisoner)—Do you deny that you are the Wm. Denbigh Sloper Marshall who was married to Mrs. Sophia Dawson?

Prisoner (in a whining tone)—No, sir but I am sorry, for I know it was very wicked of me—very wicked, indeed.

Mr. Norton—And do you acknowledge, also, that you are the person who was married to Mrs. Jane Hayes, and to whom this other certificate refers?

Prisoner—I do, sir; I know it was very wicked.

Inspector Emmerson, of the P Division, said he had become acquainted some time ago with the history of the prisoner, and wished to say that his real name was Sloper, and not Marshall nor Harrison, and that he was the child of a woman who subsequently married a man named Marshall. This person was a dealer in bottles, and was engaged in bottling ale and beer.

Mr. Norton—Is it true that the prisoner has a third wife?

Revell (the officer)—I cannot say at present, sir; but it is strongly suspected. If your worship remands the prisoner I shall be able to find out by the next examination.

The lady who before had addressed the magistrate said the prisoner's mother had called upon Mrs. Hayes, and, in conversation with that lady, admitted that her son (the prisoner) had been married eight years ago.

The prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—AUGUST 25.

ROBBERY.—A woman named Anne Collins was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, on a charge of having stolen from the wife of John O'Neill two gowns and two window blinds, on the previous evening.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Two men, named John Hannan and Michael Shaughnessy, paupers in the South Dublin Union, were brought up in custody, charged by an infirm old man, aged eighty years, who was brutally also a pauper in the same union, with having assaulted him on a previous day and robbed him of a sum of money. The prosecutor seemed to be very weak; and stated that he had been nineteen years in the union—he was one of the fifty paupers who had been admitted when it was first opened for the purpose of receiving the poor and giving them food. Of that fifty but he and another man, who was a lunatic, were still living. On the day when the assault was committed, he was seated alone in a retired quarter of the yard; on rising from his seat one of the prisoners (O'Shaughnessy) suddenly rushed at him, and flung him on the ground; upon regaining his feet, he attempted to call for assistance, but Hannan placed his hand over his mouth, and prevented him; O'Shaughnessy then tore open the old man's vest pocket, and forcibly took possession of a sum of 5s. which he had concealed there.

The case was sent for trial to the city sessions.

"YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."—A man named James Reilly, was charged by Mr. Charles Forster, of 19, Upper Bride-street, cork cutter, with having violently assaulted and maltreated him, on the previous day. It appeared that the prosecutor was proceeding along Francis-street, when the prisoner stopped him, and said in a threatening voice, "Give me twopence, the price of a pint, or I will settle you." He then caught hold of him (Forster) and refused to release his grasp. The prosecutor told him that if he let him loose he would comply with his demand; the prisoner did so, and Mr. Forster immediately ran away at full speed, pursued by his assailant, who, on overtaking him, tripped him up, threw him on the ground, and kicked him in the region of the stomach. From the loud cries of the prosecutor the attention of the police was attracted, and upon their arrival the prisoner was taken by them into custody. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

CAPEL STREET—AUGUST 25.

A CARMAN REFUSING A FARE.—A man named Edward O'Neil, proprietor of a hackney carriage, No. 638, badge 500, was fined 5s. by the presiding magistrate (Mr. Porter), for refusing to drive a gentleman, named Murray, at Hardwicke-street. When called by Mr. Murray he would not pull up, and stated he had not time to drive Mr. Murray.

BREAKING GLASS.—A young woman named Maryanne Tobin was ordered to find bail or be incarcerated for a month, for smashing six panes of glass on her mother.

Pat Quin was fined 2s. 6d., or 48 hours' imprisonment for ill-treating his horse.

STEALING A HORSE.—James Williams, describing himself as a horse-dealer, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Jones, 11 Co., on remand, charged with stealing a horse from a farmer, named John Levey, residing in the County Westmeath.

BASE COIN.—George Brown was sent for trial to city sessions, for an alleged attempt to pass a counterfeit half-crown.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—AUGUST 25.

A DONNYBROOK CAR.—A man named John Hanlon, the driver of a hackney car, was brought up in the custody of Police-constable Francis Rowland, 72 D, charged with having driven his horse and vehicle at a furious rate along the Donnybrook Road, on the previous evening, while returning with a company of six persons from the fair. It appeared that there was another car in the lead before the prisoner's, and while he was endeavouring to outstrip it, they both came in contact, and from the force of the collision his (Hanlon's) car was upset, and the six persons (passengers) were flung into the road, one of them remaining insensible from the fall for some minutes. The magistrate directed the prisoner to be fined 10s., which he immediately paid.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—A man named William Bloomfield, who was described in the charge sheet, as "a loose idle vagabond, having no lawful occupation, not visible means of support," was brought up in custody before the presiding magistrate under the following circumstances:—It appeared that upon the previous evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the prisoner was enjoying the entertainments at Donnybrook, and, after having tried his hand at every species of amusement, at length, determined on consulting the well-known table called "the wheel of fortune."

Police-constable 99 E, however, after watching his movements, discovered he had come to the fair more for the purpose of gambling than really to partake of the enjoyments of the fair. He observed him "turning" with every person he met, and winning sums of money. A large crowd of pleasure-hunters were collected around him, all of whom he was endeavouring to cheat and defraud of their money. He took him into custody on the spot. The magistrate directed him to find bail, or in default to be imprisoned for 14 days.

PICKING POCKETS.—John Power was sent for trial to the county sessions, on acharge of picking the pocket of a man in Donnybrook fair, on the previous evening. Thomas Byrne was also sent for trial on a similar charge.

ORCHARDS IN CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—There is scarcely a suburban road-side slip of garden which may not find room for its peach-orchard, and where room and expense is an object a small lean-to house may be erected for a very few pounds, which will ripen its fruit as well as the larger ones. And where there are no gardens we may make them on the roofs of our houses, as they do in the East. Where there are flat leads the erection of glass orchard-houses is a simple matter enough. "But what about the blacks?" interposes my reader. Simply this: we must treat the orchard-houses in such situations as we do persons with delicate lungs; we must provide them with respirators; over all the openings left in the sides for the free circulation of air, woollen-netting, with three-quarter inch meshes, must be stretched. The small fibres projecting from these meshes filter the air in the most surprising manner, as will be evidenced by the soot entangled within them by the time they have done their work for the season. Moderate frosts are intercepted in the same manner. A gentleman living at Bow, in the midst of the smokiest suburb of London, has in this way produced abundant crops of the rarest fruit for many years; and Mr. Rivers informs us that he would engage to produce excellent fruit in city orchard-houses, if required to do so. Glass is now so cheap that we see no reason why the roofs of the houses should not be glazed instead of tiled. By an arrangement of this kind, every citizen may, if he likes, possess his attic garden blooming with fruit, and after it is gathered, with autumn flowers, such as chrysanthemums. Such glass-roofed attics (only far more lofty and expensive ones) already meet the eyes in all directions, built for the use of photographers. We see no manner of reason why peaches, as well as pictures, may not be produced in such situations; and indeed there is nothing to prevent the construction of very fruitful "Orchards in Cheapside."—*Once a Week.*

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AS A WAR SHIP.—Without in the least degree detracting from her commercial qualities, or increasing her cost, Mr. Scott Russell has so constructed her that no less than 360 10-inch guns might be placed on board of her and fought, if the Government should at any time desire to convert her into a ship of war, either temporarily or otherwise. This is no small matter. She is already, it should be understood, proof to ordinary round shells, and her speed will at least be fifteen knots an hour in all probability. Moreover, her bow is both fine and strong enough to secure her against material injury should she encounter a foe after the fashion of a "ram." She is likewise divided into numerous water-tight compartments. We need take no pains to express what the value of such a ship, armed as we have said, would be to us, as a weapon of either offence or defence.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—YESTERDAY.

The supply of beasts moderate, being about as large as on this day week. There was a brisk demand, especially for prime heifers at a shade over former prices. Second-rate cattle without alteration. There was a large supply of sheep, which were in fair demand, at about former quotations. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 63s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts 48s to 56s per cwt., do. The best wether mutton, 6½d to 7d per lb., in sink; inferior and ewes, 5½d per lb., do.; veal, 6½d to 7d per lb., do. Lambs 20s to 30s each.

CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

DUBLIN WOOL MARKET—YESTERDAY.

Nothing doing from which any change in price can be quoted. The trade remains the same as for several weeks past.

GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.

MONEY REMITTED FROM NORTH AMERICA FOR EMIGRATION.—The amount of money remitted, by settlers in North America for assisting emigration of their friends in the United Kingdom, from 1848 to 1858, inclusive, was £10,409,610.

A GALLANT VOYAGE WITH A LITTLE SHIP.—Some few months ago instructions were received in England by Mr. John Watson, of London, who is contractor of the undertaking, to despatch to Bahia a small screw-boat to ply in connexion with the Bahia Railway. Accordingly, a pretty little craft was built of steel plates, and as it was utterly impossible to steam such a distance, even had she been freighted with coal, it was resolved to send the Little Lucy to Bahia under sail alone. Although only twenty tons register, to obviate too great buoyancy, which would have proved fatal in a squall, she was loaded with eighteen tons of cargo, and started from the Tees on her long and perilous voyage. On reaching Falmouth the captain and crew, becoming fainthearted, put into that port and declined to proceed further. A message was then sent down to Liverpool, with the object of procuring a captain for the little vessel. Ultimately Captain Richard Breckon, a member of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association, and the all but successful candidate for the schoolship Conway, offered to navigate the vessel to Bahia. After much difficulty a crew was got together, but so fragile was the appearance of the tiny bark that one of the crew absolutely jumped overboard no less than six times in a vain attempt to escape, the gallant captain on each occasion capturing the would-be runaway. On the 20th of April last, the Little Lucy again being ready for sea, Captain Breckon hoisted sail, and fearlessly steared down Channel, his friends at Falmouth bidding him a sorrowful adieu, with the conviction that he never would reach Bahia. The bold captain, however, had no such fears; he had been to every part of the globe, was thoroughly familiar with every trade, and, having confidence in his little craft, with a full and flowing sail the little Lucy bowled down Channel, and the result proved that Captain Breckon's judgment was right. Nothing of importance occurred until the vessel reached the Bay of Biscay, when she encountered two severe gales, but, miraculously, as it seems, she weathered both nobly, rising like a cork to every wave. At length, after a passage of 49 days from Falmouth, Captain Breckon entered Bahia, where the appearance of his vessel created, as might be expected, a great sensation.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF DR. SMETHURST.—The friends of Dr. Smethurst have commenced proceedings for the purpose of obtaining the remission of the sentence. His brother is the only person who has visited him since his conviction; to him the convict declares his entire innocence, and he has determined that no exertion or expense shall be wanting to effect the object. Mr. Humphreys, jun., of the firm of Humphreys Morgan, of Newgate-street, who acted as the solicitor of Dr. Smethurst throughout the trial, endeavoured yesterday to obtain an interview with his client. Being of opinion that the conviction was not justified by the evidence, he intends to embrace the whole case in a memorial to the Secretary of State, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and it was with that view that he sought an interview with the prisoner. Under the regulations of the prison, however, although the sessions were sitting, he was not allowed to have an interview with the prisoner without an order from one of the visiting justices on the rota. Mr. Humphreys states that to him and his counsel the verdict upon the facts is incomprehensible, and to prevent any loss of time in the preparation and presentation of the memorial, he last night wrote to the visiting justices, requesting permisson to have a professional interview with Dr. Smethurst this day. The conduct of Dr. Smethurst from the time of his conviction to the present, has been uniform. He strongly protests his innocence, and though evidently depressed, he believes his sentence will not be carried into effect. Tuesday in the week after next is the day fixed for the execution.—*London Paper of Tuesday.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT AT MANCHESTER.—We regret to state that Mr. Hersey Stowell, jun., American merchant, of Cross-street, committed suicide on Tuesday, under distressing circumstances, by hanging himself. An inquest was held upon the body on Tuesday afternoon, before Mr. Herford, city coroner, when Mr. Alfred Flockton, clerk to the deceased, stated that Mr. Stowell was a partner in a house in America, and that by the last three mails intelligence had arrived of the over-stocking of the American markets by this country, and the over-shipment of specie from America, which would cause a tightness in the money market there. This news appeared to depress the deceased very much, and he said he would cancel all the orders he could. He received a letter from his partner in America on Tuesday morning, which contained a very discouraging account of the state of trade there. About half-past twelve o'clock on same morning he left his office and said he should be back at four o'clock. He asked witness to leave a draft that was accepted and a message at another American house, which was done. About three o'clock, when witness returned from dinner, he found deceased suspended from a rope behind the door. He called Mr. John Charlesworth, architect, whose place is in the same building, to his assistance. He was cut down as speedily as possible, and a medical man sent for, but all efforts at restoration were in vain. The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased hanged himself whilst in an unsound state of mind." We regret to add that Mr. Stowell has left a widow to deplore his loss.—*Manchester Examiner.*

A FEMALE SAILOR.—On Wednesday a woman was charged at the Newport Police-office, Monmouthshire, with walking about in male attire. The defendant, who wore seaman's clothes, in her appearance, gait, and gestures, appeared to be every inch a sailor; and in boldness of conduct presented a striking contrast to the quiet-looking seaman, her husband, who stood beside her. It seems that for no less than ten years she has scorned her proper clothing and devoted herself to hard and incessant toil. In various capacities she has voyaged to Quebec, Bombay, and other distant places, and at times has shipped in coasters, never shrinking from her share of duty, but loading and unloading the cargoes with the crew. On one occasion, it is said, she carried between the vessel and the shore, in a day, no less than seventy sacks of flour; while at the winch her courage never flagged and her strength never failed. During two of the 10 years spoken of, however, she did a little duty on land, working as a navvy upon the railway, to Exeter. Yet her sex was never suspected. Her last voyage was from Truro, as an ablebodied seaman, at £2 5s. per month. She arrived at Newport a short time ago, but her sex became by some means revealed; and as she continued to remain here and dress as usual, the sergeant of the dock police preferred the charge. The defendant said she was married on the 12th of July last, and shipped as cook and steward from Truro about three months ago, in order to support her husband, who had met with misfortune. The woman was discharged, and left the court, obtaining the protection of an omnibus, however, to prevent being mobbed.

MODERN BONNETS.—If ever there was a thing which required to be chiefly kept in a bandbox, and to be worn by delicate people who never went into a crowd, had no girls or boys to manage at home, and lived in a Peruvian climate where it rains only twice a-year, that thing is a modern bonnet. Can there be any creature who looks so utterly deplorable as a draggled-tailed old woman in a bulgy bonnet which has once been fine, which belonged to a lady in the square adjacent to the alley where the old woman displays this cast-off, withered trumpery? A seedy old man in the hat and dress-coat that once were mine is not a gay and pleasant object, but he is far outdone by the old woman. However, as to restoring a national costume, you might as well, to use Canning's phrase, attempt to restore the Heptarchy. I console myself by thinking that our ugly dress is a consequence of our freedom.—*Friends in Council. (New Series.)*

BIRTHS.

Carey—August 4, at Verbena-lodge, Bray, the lady of Edward Carey, Esq., of a son.

Edwards—On the 23d inst., at No. 9, Patrick's-hill, the wife of O. C. Edwards, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

Jury—August 22, at Tolka Park, County Dublin, the wife of Mr. W. Jury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lambert and Wilson—On the 12th inst., at Broadwater, Sussex, by the Rev. Giffard Wells, assisted by the Rev. E. K. Elliot, Jonah Smith Wells, Esq., of Carpenders' Park, Watford, Herts, to Jane, second surviving daughter of G. H. Wilson, Esq., of Harvest Lodge, Lorrha, Ireland.

Reeve and Wells—On the 9th inst., at Watford Church, Herts, from Carpenders' Park, the residence of Jonah S. Wells, Esq., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Pellew Gare, M.A., Charles Reeve, Esq., of Fareham, younger son of the late Charles Reeve, Esq., of Charleton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, to Mary Helen, eldest daughter of the Rev. Giffard Wells, of Guilford.

DEATHS.

Lambert—On Monday, Mr. Lambert, Master of the Killarney Union Workhouse.

Palmer—On the 21st, at Summer-hill, Killala, County Mayo, Thomas Palmer, Esq., J.P., in his 86th year, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Sanderson—On the 27th June, on the west coast of Africa, Captain John Sanderson, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Archer, and of Claines, in the county of Worcester.

Steel—On the 18th inst., at Brighton, Brigadier James Steel, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., late commanding at Umballa, in his 68th year.

White—At his residence, St. Patrick's-hill, on the 23rd inst., William Preston White, Esq., J.P., aged 88 years.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 10 0	Yearly	£1 5 0
Half-yearly	1 5 0	Half-yearly	0 12 6
Quarterly	0 12 6	Quarterly	0 6 6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALFRED C. KNOX.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Toomey, Friday, August 26th, 1859.

for the proprietor
Alfred C. Knox